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Vol. XLV.

April, 1909.

No. 4.

APRIL.

Balmy winds and azure skies,
Flecked with fleecy clouds—
Shifting clouds that oft-times glide
O'er the sun like shrouds.
Weeping oft, he hides his face,
Wet with April's showers,
Which alike with shining sun,
Bringeth us May flowers.

Norfolk Co., Mass. Lucretia Banks Zastre.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

WISH I could impress upon every Floral

reader the value of the various Herbaceous Pæonies as garden peren-They are all nials. of easy culture, and are hardy, showy, fragrant, free-blooming and very beautiful. Once planted they will almost take care of themselves, and afford a fine show of bloom for several weeks during the late spring and early summer months.

The earliest to bloom of all the herbaceous Pæonies is the Tenuifolia class. The Crocuses have hardly faded until the plump little buds of Pæonia tenuifolia appear, each surrounded by a ruffle or fringe of pretty green. Some are

single and some double, and there are various colors, but the earliest and most common is the single, crimson-scarlet variety, which is really handsome, and coming so early is especially appreciated. The plant is tenacious, and when once introduced will hold its own in almost any situation.

The next to bloom is the old-fashioned class, botanically known as Pæonia officinallis. The old dark red Pæony found in our grandmother's garden belongs to this class, and there

are now varieties bearing pink and flesh-white flowers. These make elegant clumps, a foot high, covered with beautiful and showy double flowers that have a peculiar fragrance all their own. They follow the varieties of P. tenuifolia in time of blooming, and stool out well, making a dense and elegant border of foliage and bloom. They are great favor ites, and generally much admired. The flowers are almost as large as many of the Chinese Pæonies, and quite as beautiful.

The latest to bloom and most popular of Pæonies is the Chinese class. In the latitude

of Washington the buds begin to open the latter part of May, and the display is kept up throughout the early part of June. The plants grow from two to three feet high, and the flowers are single. semi-double and double, and of alshades from white to dark crimson, as well as variegated. Florists catalogue several hundred varieties, but a dozen of the most distinct sorts will give a good rep resentation of the lot, as the variation in many is hardly enough to justify a particular name. Some are deliciously rose-scented, and a few clumps will perfume the whole gar-



den, as well as add to its attractiveness.

All of the Pæonies thrive in a deep, rich, well-drained bed with a rather sunny exposure. If much shaded, they are liable to bloom sparingly. They are easily established either in spring or fall, and soon make fine blooming clumps. Do not disturb them for many years, as the longer they stand the finer will be the clumps. I cannot too highly recommend them for the amateur's garden.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

Geo. W. Park, Editor and Proprietor. LAPARK, LANCASTER Co., PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 510 000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 150 Nassau St. N. Y., also Chicago, Boston and Cleveland. The Fisher Special Agency, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 cents for five years, prepaid. Single subscriptions per year, 10 cents. On fine paper 25 cts.

Canadian subscriptions cannot be accepted at any price, because of the recent Canadian tariff and postal laws, which are prohibitive. I regret this, as I have to take off of my list the names of many who have been long-time subscribers and friends.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered at LaPark, Pa., as second class mail matter.

APRIL, 1909.

Circulation Bulletin.

Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters, for March, 457,660.

Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts, for March, 452,452.

Good Shrubs and Plants.—A lady in West Virginia wants to know of a few of the best shrubs and flowering plants for the farm house yard. Among the best shrubs are the Forsythia Sieboldii, Spirea opulifolia and Reevesii, Deutzia crenata and gracilis, Viburnum plicatum, Hydrangea paniculata, Hibiscus syriacus and Lespedeza bicolor, all hardy shrubs, covering a blooming period from early spring till autumn. Of hardy, herbaceous perennials Iris Florentina, Chinese Pæony, Dicentra spectabilis, Phloxes Boule de Feu and Boule de Niege, Tiger and Lancifolium Lilies, Perennial Poppies and Larkspurs and Sweet Williams are all lasting and beautiful, and keep up a fine display.

Butter and Eggs.— This Narcissus, also the Van Sion Daffodil, sometimes have a tendency to show green in the flowers. This is due in part to the soil and situation, as well as to the quality of the bulbs. It is said that the bulbs grown from bulblets collected in Italy, where they grow naturally, are always true to color for several years, or until they get acclimated at the north, when they show the tendency to become green. Sandy soil and a place fully exposed to the sun are recommended in their culture.

Crinum.—Crinums should not be dried off entirely, but after their growth is completed water sparingly and keep in a rather sunny place. With this simple treatment they are almost certain to bloom every season.

MYOSOTIS STRICTA.

HIS is an easily grown Myosotis, upright in habit, as indicated in the illustration, very free-blooming and showy.

The flowers come in blue, rose and white colors, and the plants, when well-grown

and in full bloom are striking in form and greatly admired for their symmetry and beauty. The varieties all originated from Myosotis Alpestris, one of the most beautiful and popular of the species of Forget-me-not.

The plants are readily propagated from seeds sown in early autumn. The young plants are hardy, and soon branching out, become a mass of bloom during the damp, cool, bright days of spring. They may also be started in early spring, but the plants then bloom in the hot months,



MYSOSTIS STRICTA.

and are not so attractive and beautiful. Their chaste beauty and lovely colors always command admiration, and a few clumps should find a place in every garden. In summer they should be given a partially shaded bed.

Soil. - For Wonder Lemon, Hoya and Palms use a soil composed of half-rotted sods, thoroughly decayed manure from the cowyard, and sand, about equal parts of each. Give good drainage and water regularly. If the pots show a tendency to dry out, place a layer of sphagnum moss over the surface, and if the air is very dry place the pots inside of larger vessels, and put sphagnum moss between. Do not let the sun shine against the sides of the pots. Give the Christmas Cactus soil composed largely of sand, with some half-rotted sods intermixed, and see that the drainage is free. Often this Cactus is injured by a tenacious compost and too much water about the roots.

Transplanting Perennials.—Seedling Perennials started early should be given their blooming quarters as soon as the plants are large enough to transplant. They will then mostly bloom the next season. If started late, sow where the plants are to bloom, and they will make a display the next season. Such plants, if transplanted in the spring, will often defer blooming until the third year.

CARE OF HOUSE ROSES.

C HAVE fine blooming Roses in the window during winter get young plants in the spring of Hermosa, Arch Duke Charles, Mme. Caroline Kuster, Clotilde Soupert and Mme. Brunner. Pot in three-inch pots, using a compost of equal parts half-rotted sods, rich, tenacious soil, and a mixture of well-rotted cow manure and sharp sand. Plunge the pots in a tray of sand or moss, and

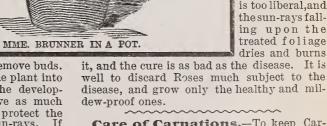
keep in a sunny place, the surface soil shielded from the sun by moss: When the roots fill the pots shift into fourinch pots, and treat as before, and later shift into five-inch pots. Do not let buds form. Nip out the tips of the straggling branches to promote a dense, hushy growth. If necessary shift again, this time into six-inch pots, then let the plants bloom. When buds begin to develop during summer it is mostly an indi-cation that the roots are crowding, and that the plants are ready to be shifted. A plant rarely develops buds while forming roots. In winter, while blooming, cut the faded flowers off, and if the branch is not vigorous, or seems thrifty cut away some

wood with the flower, but do not remove buds. This will throw the strength of the plant into the growing parts, and promote the development of buds and blossoms. Give as much sun as possible in winter, but protect the sides of the pots from the hot sun-rays. If the atmosphere is hot and dry set the pots inside of larger vessels, with sphagnum moss between. Keep shallow, open pans of water where evaporation will moisten the air if possible. By following these simple directions there is no reason why anyone need complain of failure, provided the window has a southern exposure, and the temperature is moderately even.

MILDEW ON ROSES.

OME ROSES are subject to mildew, which is a sort of fungus that appears like a white powder upon the leaves. It occurs more frequently in cold, damp summer weather. An effectual remedy is fuming with sulphur, but this can only be applied when the plants are grown under glass, and the most satisfactory method of applying is to paint the hot-water pipes with sulphur.

Some recommend the use of equal parts of powdered sulphur and quicklime, mixed and dusted over the foliage through a coarse sack. And some recommend stirring sulphur and lime into the surface soil about the plant. The application of sulphur and lime in moderate quantity, stirring it into the surface soil will be found beneficial to the plant's development, and doubtless has a tendency to ward off an atack of the fungus. It can do no harm. The prompt application of the material to the affected foliage, dusting lightly as suggested, may be of some use, but often the application is too liberal, and the sun-rays falling upon the treated foliage



disease, and grow only the healthy and mildew-proof ones.

Care of Carnations.—To keep Carnation plants from being tall and spindling, cut them back several times, as soon as they make shoots. This will make them stool out, and become strong and free-blooming. Seed lings, as well as plants grown from cuttings, should be treated in the same way. They need a sunny exposure, and to be watered rather freely while growing.

CHILDREN'S LETTER.

Y DEAR CHILDREN:-Are you not glad that spring is here? I am. As I came down the path by the water's edge to my office this morning, I thought of you, and wished you could all see what I saw, and hear what I heard. I found that the warm sunshine and gentle showers

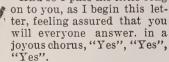
have already tinged the willow twigs with gold, have called the little Snowdrops and Crocuses and Dandelions from their icy slumbers, and hedged the walk with spangles of white and purple and rich yellow. Yes, and the big Hazel and Alder bushes leaning over the water on one side and arching the pathway on the other, were thickly hung with long, clustered, yellow-bronzed flowers.

The sun shone brightly from over the eastern hills, making the dewdrops sparkle like diamonds, and the deep, flowing water to appear like a great, shaking mirror, as it passed along its way to turn the big wheel under the mill. And what is more, here



DANDELION.

and there by the way a little song-sparrow called to me from the thorn bush or haw-tree "Aren't you glad spring is here? Aren't you glad spring is here?" And, do you know, as I stepped to the office-door and placed my hand upon the knob I looked over into the garden, and there another little sparrow, in his loudest and sweetest notes called from the bough of an old apple-tree "Aren't you glad spring is here?" And so I pass his little song



Some time ago I told you of the great, spreading Elm standing at one end of the bridge which spans the winding Pequea river near my office. Well, I wish you could all see it now. It is one mass of curious, bronzy buds and flowers. And just listen! Do you hear the buzzing song of

HAZEL BLOOM, the happy bees as they flit from flower to flower, gathering the honey that this great tree produces? Is that not a worthy example for every little boy and girl, as well as every man and woman. For a century past this tree has been making the world happier by its distilled sweetness, gathered by the busy little bees; and the charming summer shade of its massive drooping branches have been a source of delight to full many a traveller, as he seated himself upon the broad stonewall beneath to rest. I rejoice in

the value of this majestic old tree, and hope it may long live to bless the world with its beautv, its sweetness and its shade.

I have also, at times, mentioned the lovely Viburnum trees that Nature has planted by the "still waters". pass them and admire them every day. Two



VIBURNUM TWIGS.

stand along the path, and two are across the water, standing side by side like big twins. Well, just now these trees are covered with fat swelling buds, and every bud encloses an embryo cluster of flowers. No leaves show as yet, and the branches are bare, but let me tell you what does show among the dense, twiggy limbs-several little bird-nests of last season. They were well hidden by foliage until Jack Frost came in autumn and pinched the crimson-tinged leaves off with his icy fingers, and dropped them to the ground. I knew in the summer there were little birdhomes somewhere under the leaves of those twin trees, for did I not hear the happy songs of the builders as they gathered material and fashioned it into the little homes? And did not the little birdlings chatter for feed, and the proud parents scold when anyone passed by? Now the nests are there as pleasant reminders of the joyous songs and happy labors of the season past and gone. The songsters did not cry over the rude work of Old Frost in revealing their homes, for they were far, far away in Southland, among the flowers and palms and moss-covered trees of a tropical clime. But all winter long, memory told of the summer sweets and summer joys as we saw the little cradle-nests in the branches swayed from side to side and up and down by the cold, bleak wind. And now, the swellng buds and the same sweet songs tell us that in a few weeks new leaves will clothe the trees,

new clusters of lovely white bloom will unfold, and new nests will be hidden among the dense, twiggy branches. Then shall we not sing together:

"It is May, it is May, And all the earth is gay."

But, my dear little friends, there is an element of sadness in my heart, even as I write of these joyous things. And why? It is because the birds are fewer and fewer each re-

LARK. turning spring. I recall the spring seasons of long ago, when the blue-birds appeared in droves, and sang so cheerily as they searched for holes in which to build their nests; when a host of pretty wild pigeons came to remind



us of their varied beauty; when the red-bird whistled from a tree near the old barn; and the bob-white, bob-o-link and skylark sang a welcome chorus. Where are all these birds now? Not one of them have I seen this season. Robins are scarce, and the sweet-singing meadow larks still scarcer. I feel sad, as I think of it, for it is only a matter of time until many—very many of our beautiful birds will be seen only as mounted specimens in

museums. Nearly a score of the birds of England once prized for their usefulness, beauty and song are now ex-



tinct. American birds are passing in the same way. The carelessness of the people, the abundance of English sparrows, which are an enemy to all weaker birds; and the hordes of sneaking cats which are kept about our homes, are depleting the birds every year. Shall we not arouse ourselves to the importance of looking after the dear little feathered songsters, and give them the attention their usefulness and beauty deserve?

Sincerely your frieud,

The Editor.

La Park, Pa., March 16, 1909.

Cosmos. - Cosmos plants are easily raised from seeds. The dwarf varieties bloom during mid-summer from spring-sown seeds, but the mammoth varieties, especially when transplanted, will hardly show flowers at the north before the coming of frost. These should be started in a hot-bed, and transplanted in May, or, sow the seeds early where the plants are to bloom. Transplanting always retards their blooming period. They often grow ten feet high, branched and covered with bloom. A worm sometimes enters the stalk near the ground and eats the heart, causing the plant to die. The only remedy for this is to keep a close watch upon the plant and split the stalk and remove the worm, binding the wound up with a rag and some twine. The rot sometimes complained of is probably also due to the work of an insect or its larva. The flowers are so graceful in the garden and useful for cutting for vases and corsage flowers, that they well repay a little special attention.

Hoya.—To have Hoya bloom well secure a slip of a plant that blooms freely, and grow it in a pot of rich, sandy, well-drained soil. Water it freely while growing, and give the vine a warm sunny place and a string to vine upon. When growth ceases give it a period of rest by watering sparingly. You will soon be rewarded with flower clusters if this treatment is followed. When the flowers fade do not cut away the flower stem, as this will continue to develop a cluster every season.

SEEDLING CYCLAMEN.

EEDS of Persian Cyclamen germinate well, but the young plants are often a month in showing above the soil. The seedlings may remain in the box or bed until the second leaves form, then prick them out and set them an inch apart in a tray of rich soil. When too large for these quarters pot off into three-inch pots, giving partial shade and watering regularly, so as to keep them in a growing condition. They rarely do well if allowed to become stunted by neglect



CYCLAMEN IN FULL BLOOM.

or mistreatment. When large enough shift into a four inch pot, and if the development has been good the plants will soon show buds. It should be borne in mind, however, that Cyclamen grow slowly, and even with the best of care flowers should not be expected till from fifteen to eighteen months after the seeds are started. Young plants are always the most vigorous, and yield the finest flowers. If grown from a good strain of seeds the flowers will be large and beautiful.

Florist's Roses.—Mrs. Johnson, of Minnesota, wants to know how florists bring their Roses into bloom on short notice. The devices of the florist to promote or retard bloom are heat and cold, and sunshine and darkness. To provide more heat quickens the development of growth and buds, but sunshine is almost necessary to open the flowers. Cold and darkness has the opposite effect. Usually, however, florists encourage the development of the flowers on the approach of a special demand, and when open, the flowers are cut and the stems placed in jars of water in a dark refrigerator until wanted.

Genista Seeds.—These are often tardy in germinating, and the seed-box in which they are sown should be kept moist for several months after sowing.

VINES FOR SHADE.

9 MPELOPSIS quinquefolia, Aristolchia Sipho, and Akebia quinata all do well in a place more or less shaded. They are all hardy, shrubby vines that will grow



mia cirrhosa is a biennial that makes a lovely mass of delicate foliage and flowers the second season, and it does better in a dense shade than in a partial shade. It grows twenty feet high, and once started young plants will spring up every year from self-sown For the pilseeds.

from twenty to fifty

feet high.

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA.

lars of the north veranda this vine is hardly surpassed. Both foliage and flowers are a dream of grace and delicacy.

Night-Blooming Jasmine. - An Oklahoma sister sends leaves of her Nightblooming Jasmine, stating the plant, which formerly grew and bloomed beautifully, was losing its leaves. She had it standing in a bay window, where the sun shone upon it from the south and west. If the hot sun shone upon the sides of the pot it would be liable to injure the roots, and cause it to drop its leaves. Also, if the plant became chilled the leaves would fall. It likes a real sandy, well-drained soil; avoid strong fertilizers. It does better in a rather poor soil. I would advise cutting the top back and watering sparingly for a while, and when new growth shows, increase the water supply. Later a removal into a larger pot, giving it fresh soil, might prove beneficial.

Sowing Perennial Seeds.-As a rule it is well to sow seeds of Perennial plants at the same time as you sow seeds of Annuals. The conditions that are favorable to the development of plants of Annuals are also favorable to those of Perennials. In the northern and eastern states, however, the Perennial seeds can be sown advantageously in June and July, after the plants of Annuals are well started. The only precautions at this season are to see that the bed does not dry out, and that the sun does not shine directly upon the young plants, scorching and killing them.

Ferns .- These do well in a shady window where the temperature is kept moist and rather cool. The Pierson Fern, Boston Fern and many other kinds will make a fine show in the window, either by themselves, or interspersed with blooming plants. Avoid watering too freely, and see that the drainage is sufficient.

ABOUT ASPARAGUS.

OME of the ornamental Asparagus produce little tubers in such quantity as to soon fill a pot, and require shifting. Unless you wish to curtail the growth of

the plant do not remove these tubers, but shift into a larger vessel. A ten-inch pot, or even a small tub is not too large for a large plant.

The tops of Asparagus plants turn yellow and die every year, and are replaced by new, stronger stems and branches. So do not throw the plant away as worthless when the tops die. Simply water sparingly for a while, and renew the water supply when growth begins. which will be in the course of a few weeks.



After Blooming. - When Hyacinths and Chinese Lilies have bloomed in the house continue to water them till the foliage ripens. then dry them off and set the pots in the cellar till next October, when the bulbs can be taken out and bedded in the garden. The Hyacinth might bloom sparingly the next winter in a window pot, but the Lily will produce nothing but leaves. As a rule it is better to bed both out, letting Nature care for them, and buy new, healthy bulbs to take their place in the window pots.

Petunias in Florida.—It is surprising how well Petunias grow and bloom in the sandy soil of Florida without being watered. They will endure sand and drought and sunshine that would kill many of our common annuals. Our Florida friends should make a note of this and plant freely of the everblooming, free-blooming, beautiful and fragrant Petunias. Once started, the plants will thrive and bloom practically without further care.

Short-Stemmed Hyacinths .-When Hyacinths in pots fail to push above the ground, showing a stem to the truss, it is because the bulbs are not well-rooted. For winter-blooming it is well to pot the the bulbs early, and keep them in a dark, moderately warm closet till well-rooted. The stems and buds develop just in proportion to the development of the roots.

A Seedling Lemon.—A lady in Mississippi has a seedling Lemon that died down the first winter, but last summer grew to the height of three feet. She should have it budded, taking the bud from a bearing tree, and setting it upon the north side of the stalk. Without budding it might be many years before it would bear fruit.



The Beautiful Shirley Poppies.

ANY years ago the Rev. Wilks, of Shirley Vicarage, England, an ardent lover of Nature, and an enthusiastic amateur gardener, conceived the idea of improving the old Rhoeas Poppy. He noticed that while the colors were rich and attractive, the mass of black stamens occupying the centre detracted from the beauty of the flowers. His efforts were directed to developing a race of Poppies showing only yellow stamens. In this he succeeded, and at the same time multiplied the shades of color, developing many that were new and rare. Today we have lovely light and salmon shades as well as a multitude of the rich older colors, with variegations that are odd and striking. The plants grow a foot high, bloom freely, and excite general admiration. They make a gorgeous bed or border, and should be grown by all who love Poppies. The above plate partially indicates the graceful form of the flowers.

THE TEACHER'S MISSION.

R LL over our land there are thousands of public school teachers who love Nature -rocks, trees, plants, flowers, birds and insects, as well as the dear children whose minds they direct, and for whose future usefulness they are in a measure responsible. How well many of these do their work! Too often their efficiency and painstaking are not appreciated. Such teachers are fitted for their work mentally, morally, and in the refined sentiments which go to make up the manly man and the womanly woman. They realize that there is a higher mission for the teacher than the mere inculcation of a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic; that equally or more important is the development of the æsthetic and moral faculties-the love of the beautiful in art and nature, sympathy, kindness and appreciation of all living things. For it is true, that educated only mentally, a man may become one of the worst of citizens, while educated mentally, asthetically and morally he is likely to become one of the best. The teacher must have a well-rounded education, and proper qualifications of mind and heart in order to satisfactorily educate others. The love of country life would be greatly enhanced if an interest in the plants and flowers and birds and insects could be aroused in the children; and the love of home and its surroundings thus inspired would have a lasting effect in its influence upon the mind and heart in after

The value of such early training and experience is indicated in the following interesting letter, which comes from an enthusiastic Floral reader:

Dear Mr. Editor:— While remitting my subscrip-on to your Magazine, you may be interested to

Ploral reader:

Dear Mr. Editor:— While remitting my subscription to your Magazine, you may be interested to know that I have been growing flowers from your seeds since I was ten years old—not such a great number of years ago, but it seems a long time, for since then I have been graduated from our home school, and West Chester Normal school, and am now working my fourth year as a "school-marm". Every summer, I try to raise at least a few flowers. In October, 1907, I purchased twelve white and four pink Roman Hyacinths. These I planted in a box and kept it in a warm dark cellar till January 1, 1908. Then I took them to my school room. They were about an inch high. In just two weeks the first flower opened, and for about six weeks that box was a thing of beauty. The pink ones came shortly after the white flowers were gone, and prolonged the beauty for two weeks more. In the spring I took the bulbs out and gave them to some of my children, telling them how to take care of them. One, at least, had some blossoms from her's this winter. Last fall I got some more white ones, which I had in bloom by Christmas. I gave them ones occasionally. My friends would think there was something wrong with me if I wrote them letters without mentioning my cherubs; so as you seem such an old friend I had to tell you of them.

I love birds and cats and other animals, as well as flowers and plants. Since 1898 I have raised one Blue-jay and four Robins. They were not caged, but entirely free as soon as they could fly well. Though they all teased the cats more or less, not

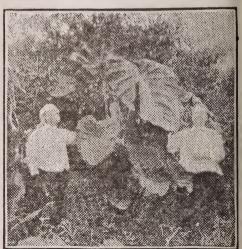
once did any cat offer to hurt them. If you wish I will tell you all about these birds and how I raised them.

Bucks Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1909.

This letter is given in full here, as it reveals the essentials of a good teacher. The culture of plants in the school room is to be encouraged, because a love for the beautiful in nature can be thus inspired in the youth, also an interest in botany and kindred subjects. The love of birds and insects and animals is necessary in the teacher, in order to inspire others with that love and the resultants, kindness and sympathy. The poet Cowper wrote "I would not enter on my list of friends the man who needlessly sets his foot upon a worm". That tenderness of sentiment should be inculcated and fostered in the heart of the youth, by the inspiration of a kindred loving spirit, and the world will be all the better for it. Let the teachers of our youth bear in mind their important mission, and by example and precept, train the æsthetic and moral as well as mental faculties. Thus will their efforts result in the greatest good to themselves, their pupils and their State.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

HE Editor often receives illustrations of well-grown specimens of Caladium esculentum, and the engraving here is one of them. You will see that the plant is considerably taller than our two aged friends whose garden it adorns. The plant



likes a shady place, and a cool, moist soil in summer. You cannot give it too much shade or too much water while growing, and with good care the enormous leaves become a source of wonder as well as of admiration.

Palm and Fern. — The finest easy-grown Palm for the house is Latania borbonica, and the best Fern for general use is the Boston or the Pierson Fern. These thrive in the ordinary living room if the air is kept moist, and it should be kept so for the health of the inmates, as well as the plants.

CYCLAMEN.

N Iowa sister has seven Cyclamen in a nine-inch pot, but they do not bloom. The soil is garden loam and manure, equal parts, and she waters them when they appear dry. She should pot each plant separately in a four-inch pot, using a com-



post of half-rotted sods, well-decayed cow manure and sand, equal parts, well mixed. Give good drainage and a rather sunny window, and keep the soil moderately moist. In potting, let half of the crown or "bulb" extend above the soil, and in watering be careful not to let the water get in about the

crown, or the buds or leaf-stems may rot off. In summer the bulbs may be bedded in a partially shaded place in the garden, repotting in autumn. The pot should be of a size that will accommodate the plant without crowding.

Flies.—The little black flies that appear in great numbers about plants, breed in soggy, sour soil. To get the soil into good condition and eradicate the flies place some quick lime over the surface and apply hot water—somewhat hotter than the hand will bear, until the earth is well leeched, and quite warm. The drainage should be good, to promote the success of this treatment. If it is not, and the water will not freely pass through, it may be necessary to repot the plants in fresh, healthy earth with good drainage. The presence of the flies is an indication of the unhealthy condition of the soil.

Pink and Blue Hydrangeas.—The old Chinese Hydrangea usually has pink flowers when grown in a compost of black loam, leaf-mould and sand. In a compost of red clay and sand with some sweepings from the blacksmith's shop inter-mixed, the flowers are likely to be blue. Watering with alum water occasionally also promotes the development of blue flowers. It is not uncommon, however, for a plant to bear pink flowers one season, and blue the next, the conditions of soil and treatment being the same both years.

Dahlia Buds Blasting.—When Dahlia buds blast it is mostly due to the condition of the soil. An application of fresh-slacked lime stirred into the surface will be found beneficial as well as the use of bone-dust for fertilization. If fresh manure from the horse stable is freely applied before the bed is dug in the spring it will also tend to improve the condition of the soil, as well as enrich it. Dahlia buds almost invariably blast where the soil is heavy, stagnant and full of acid.

AGAPANTHUS.

OT this plant in a compost of rotted sods, manure and sand, equal proportions, and shift into a larger vessel as it develops. The roots are fleshy and strong, and if they begin to crowd they will soon burst the pot. For this reason a pail or small tub is better for a large plant. When in a pot it is well to keep the pot standing in a saucer of water during the growing season.

When dormant water sparingly, just enough to keep the fleshy roots from shriveling. Give a partially shaded place during summer, as the north or east



AGAPANTHUS.

side of a wall or building. The plants are almost hardy even north of Washington In the southern States they are entirely hardy, and may be bedded out and left out without protection. They are easily grown, and very handsome both in foliage and bloom.

Yuccas Blooming.— Yuccas will mostly bloom in from three to five years after starting. Give them a rather dry, fully exposed situation, and do not disturb it after wards. It will stool out, and some part will throw up a stem each season, when well established. Plants may be started either from seeds or roots. They are perfectly hardy, will endure sandy soil, drought and hot sun shine, and appear well summer or winter, being evergreens. Their showy, drooping white bells are borne abundantly in summer, and are very showy and beautiful. They deserve to be better known.

Oleander. — Mrs. Carr, of Massachusetts, has an Oleander five years old that has not bloomed yet. She should give it a season of rest in autumn, after its growth is completed, by watering sparingly, and exposing it to full sunshine. This will promote the development of bud panicles which will become flower panicles in the spring. Do not begin watering freely again until spring approaches. The plant delights in a sandy soil and bright sunshine.

Lily Bulblets.—It is a common thing for the Tiger Lily to bear little black bulblets at the axil of each leaf on the upper part of the stem. These can be taken off in the autumn and kept in a cool moist place till spring, then planted out. They will form little plants, and in time will become vigorous blooming clumps.

F2-113.—These delight in loose, porous soil, good drainage and copious supplies of water. Keep in partial shade, and in as moist an atmosphere as possible.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

**

last month, there are many seed farms near to Erfurt, Germany, and at the time I was there, (the latter part of July), these farms were in the zenith of their beauty. The fields were glowing masses of bloom, such as I had never seen before. There were flowers—acres and acres of flowers everywhere. When I passed by one farm I immediately came into the latitude of another. At one place a field of twenty acres on the right hand was all a mass of Pansies, in unnumbered colors and variegations, while at the left was a far larger field of various flow-

and in these were grown plants and seeds that could not be raised in the open gardens. Nearby, too, were long open sheds facing north or east which were fitted with shelves

like steps, and upon these shelves were thousands and thousands of pots of Ten Weeks Stocks, Petunias and various other plants grown for seeds. At the Petunia shed usually several persons were employed in fertilization. A lot of fine double-flowering plants



Fertilizing Petunia.

were kept among the single-flowered ones, and the pollen from partially developed anthers of double flowers was taken upon a little camel's hair brush, and after removing half of the corolla and the anthers of a single-flowering bud just opening, the stigma, which



GERMAN MILKMAID DELIVERING MILK.

ers, growing in immense squares or blocks. No pen or tongue could describe the gorgeous beauty of this great patch-work. Acres of Phlox, acres of Godetia, acres of Lobelia, Asters, Marigolds, Petunias, all in full bloom, a dazzling array of the most brilliant and beautiful colors. The variety and quantity of the flowers, as well as their brilliancy and beauty, was bewildering; and if I should fill the pages of this Magazine in praise of the scene, when you went and saw for yourself you would say, as did the Queen of Sheba when she saw the grandeur of Solomon, "The half was not told".

In connection with the office and warehouse buildings of several places I visited, were long rows of greenhouses and cold frames, always has a viscid surface when ready to be fertilized, was touched with the pollen-covered brush, then marked by tying around the fertilized flower a bit of string. One brushful will serve to fertilize several flowers, then it is re-charged from another double flower. In this way the seeds of Double Petunias are raised from single-flowering plants.

Usually a plot of ground near at hand is devoted to the raising of new and rare flowers. At one place the most showy and attractive bed in this department was that of Dimorphotheca aurantiaca, an annual just found and brought from the wilds of Africa. Each plant in the bed branched near the base, and sub-divided, and every branchlet held at its summit a glowing, orange, daisy-like flower.

Such a mass of shining orange I had never seen before. It out-rivaled the most effective of the spring-flowering Buttercups in full bloom, and I have since been informed that the display was kept ap continuously until after severe frosts.

At another place the most gorgeous and beautiful bed in the novely department was Begonia semperflorens luminosa. Throughout Europe the varieties of Begonia semperflorens were freely used, and with great success, for beds in the parks and big private grounds; but the bed of Begonia luminosa here surpassed them all. The foliage is a rich, bronzy red, and the big clusters of bloom, so freely borne, are very bright clear crimson, the whole giving a most striking effect. At the latter place, I may also mention, was a clump of plants of an old-fashioned biennial that attracted much attention—Ipompsis elegans

that seemed to interest them. When I got close enough to see the object, what do you suppose it was? Just a new American reaper and binder set up and ready to be taken to the field. It was the only binder I saw in all of Germany, and it was not in action.

that excited my curiosity, was a weman peddling milk. The big cans were placed in a little wagon, as shown in the engraving, and covered with a cloth. Hitched at one side of the tongue was a big, smiling dog, that seemed anxious to draw the whole load, while the woman assisted at the other side. When a halt was made to deliver milk, the dog promptly lay down to rest, but quickly responded for duty when the mistress returned. A very common sight upon the street and near the market was wagons drawn by an oxen or cow. Often the cow was a big spotted milk-



A GERMAN MARKET WAGON.

aurantiaca. The stems were three feet high, densely clothed with fine-cut foliage, and at the summit each stem terminated in a spike of rich orange-colored flowers. Seedlings of this flower are started the previous year for blooming plants, and after blooming they die. The seedlings of Dimorphotheca and Begonia begin to bloom in from two to four months after they are started. I could have spent the whole summer happily and profitably among the gardens of Erfurt. They were really enchanting. But my time was limited, and after driving among them and spending some time taking brief notes of the most striking clumps and beds, I returned to the city. On the way back I saw a dense crowd of men jostling each other to get a view of something

cow, evidently a popular breed in that locality. Photographs of both the Milkmaid and Market Wagon were secured. See engravings.

But by far the most common way of bringing produce to market is in huge baskets which are strapped to the backs of peasant women. One big basket, held by the straps, is used, and very often other baskets are piled on until they reach a foot or more above the head of the burden-bearer. These women came in from all parts of the country, doubtless for many miles distant, and quite a number came in by train. My hotel was near the station, and one morning looking out I counted more than thirty women coming out from the train bearing these tiers of baskets. They are not old, as you might suppose, but their

heavy burdens draw their sinews and make them appear much older than they are. It is exceedingly rare to see a man carrying one of these baskets, but I saw many little girls with the older women, each with a little basket strapped on, and it was interesting to see how proud and brisk they walked along. Thus they are brought up to bear these awful burdens, real human slaves, in a land where ordinary slavery is not allowed. The engravfair in complexion. The women whose faces are not drawn into ill shape by hard labor were generally handsome and attractive. There were no Italians, or Slavs, or Hungarians, or Africans, as we find in almost every part of America. The people there were evidently descendants of the pure Teutonic race. They are thrifty, religious, well-doing people, living contentedly and enjoying life in their industrious way. But I could not restrain a



GERMAN PEASANT WOMEN GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM MARKET.

ing from a photograph shows well the appearance of these peasant women.

One thing particularly noticeable in this part of Germany, was their well-defined nationality. The people were all of rather large size, stout and healthy in appearance, and

touch of sadness to think that so many women were obliged to wear their life out bearing burdens that might be conveyed more easily and economically by some other means.

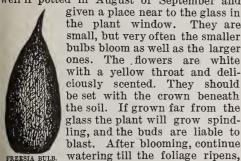
Sincerely Yours, La Park, Pa., Mar. 22, 1909. The Editor.

DAY LILY.

UNKIA sub-cordata grandiflora is generally known as the white Day Lily. It has heart-shaped leaves, and beautiful white trumpet-shaped, fragrant flowers which last but a day. Each flower-cluster, however, contains many buds, which develop successively, so that a blooming plant is rarely without flowers during the blooming period.

The Day Lily likes a rich, rather sandy soil that is well drained, and partially shaded. If you wish to fertilize it use bone-dust or phosphate stirred into the surface, but not too freely applied. The plants grow from a foot to fifteen inches high, and stool out well, making a dense clump. For a border or group it is admirable, and can be edged with Funkia undulata variegata, which is a capital edging plant for bold perennials. The plants of all Funkias are easily increased by division, and are readily established when transplanted in either fall or spring.

Freesia Bulbs.—These mostly bloom well if potted in August or September and



then set the pot in a cool, dry cellar till autumn, when it is ready to make new growth and bloom.

Seedling Iris.—The German Iris can be readily grown from seeds, and the plants thus propagated begin to bloom in the second or third year. A good strain of seeds will yield a fine variety of colors and variegations. Iris Kæmpferi and Iris pseudo-acorus, the showy golden species, are also easily started from seeds.

Tritoma Seeds.—Sow these in the spring, and give them from one to three months to germinate. The reason many are not successful in starting the plants from seeds is because they are impatient and neglect the seed-bed before the seeds have had time to germinate.

Azalea.—When in bud keep in a rather cool, moist atmosphere, and avoid watering too freely. A hot, dry atmosphere, direct sunshine at midday, poor drainage and copious watering will almost invariably cause the buds to drop.

SCALE INSECT.

SUBSCRIBER from Princeton, Illinois, sends leaves of a Lemon tree and Euonymus Japonicus, both infested with the scale insect. This insect appears as a scale, when mature, and does not move from

its place, but the young, which hatch and come forth from



beneath the Twig infested with scale. scale have legs, and move about as they please. To get rid of the pest brush the stems and leaves until the scales are loosened, then sponge or syringe them off with water or suds as hot as the hand will bear. Two days later use the sponge or syringe again, so that any that were missed by the first treatment may be removed. In any event every scale must be loosened and removed, or the plants will soon become polluted again.

Seedling Dahlias. — Many persons have written the Editor in praise of seedling Dahlias. Here is a sample of the letters:

Dahlias. Here is a sample of the letters:

Mr. Editor:—I planted six seeds of the Cactus
Dahlia last year on the 23rd of May, and raised
four plants. One bore single purple flowers variegated with white, and one bore light yellow flowers. The other two grew seven feet tall, one bearing pink, and the other salmon-colored flowers.
What a beauty the latter was! It had fifty-seven
blooms at one time. Everyone who saw it praised
it, and could not believe it possible to grow such a
handsome Dahlia from the seed. I have saved the
roots, and expect great results from it this year.

Mrs. Laura M. Dean.

Wilson Co., Kans., Feb. 26, 1909.

Dahlia seeds germinate as readily as Zinnias, and the plants are as easily grown as that common annual. If the seeds are of a good strain the flowers will mostly be handsome, and of many fine colors. The work is interesting, and many new and choice varieties can thus be obtained.

The Tree Pæony.—The Tree Pæony is a hardy shrub which at the north begins to develop its foliage and flower buds in March. It needs protection from the early spring frosts, which may be given by turning a cask or box over each plant when there is danger of freezing. A severe frost coming after the buds appear will often ruin the crop of bloom. The plants grow from one to five feet high, stooling out from the ground, and becoming showy clumps. When well cared for they are satisfactory early spring flowers, and generally admired.

Seedling Perennial Phlox.—Perennial Phlox grows well from seeds sown in the autumn, but the plants will not appear till spring. The seeds lie dormant throughout the winter. Seedlings soon become blooming plants, and if raised from a good mixture, will show a fine variety of colors and variegations.

SEEDLINGS UNDER GLASS.

ANY persons start seeds in a glass-covered box of soil in the window. This is all very well until the plants appear, then the glass should be raised at one side to admit air. The glass retains heat and moisture, and if air is not admitted the plants will become slender and tender, and liable to the attack of a fungus which causes "damping off". The admission of air hardens the plants, and enables them to withstand the more or less unfavorable conditions that may be met with later. It is not well to confine seedling plants unnecessarily. They will do far better if given plenty of air and light, but avoid the hot noonday sunshine. If the plants begin to "damp off" run a knife-blade between the plant-rows and remove the fungus web that adheres to the blade. This will not only benefit the plants by weakening the attack of the pest, but the loosening of the soil will promote their health and vigor.

Rubber Plant.—The Rubber Plant will not thrive if grown in a pot too small. Its leaves will turn yellow and drop off. This is due to the soil drying out quickly, or to the roots clogging the drainage. A dry, hot atmosphere is also injurious. To keep the plant healthy shift it into a larger pot as it grows, using a compost of half-rotted sods, thoroughly decayed cow-manure and sand, equal parts. Avoid hot sunshine against the sides of the pot.

Amaryllis.—The large-flowered hybrid Amaryllis, when grown in pots, should be cared for till the growth of foliage is matured, then withhold water; when the foliage dries, place the pots in a cool, dry cellar till January. If brought out then, sparingly watered and placed in a rather warm window the flower buds will soon appear. Increase the supply of water gradually as the growth becomes stronger.

Moonvines.— If you wish to grow Moonvines from seeds start them early. Seedling vines are more vigorous, but do not begin to bloom as promptly as those grown from cuttings. They should have a warm, southern exposure, as the south side of a wall or building, and if the soil is rather sandy and dry the vines will bloom earlier and more freely. They are not difficult to start from seeds.

Non-blooming Easter Lilies.—If you have Easter Lilies that do not bloom, bed them out in the garden, setting the bulbs six or eight inches beneath the surface, and covering with a compost of rich loam, chip-dirt or woods earth and sand, well mixed. Left undisturbed here they will, in a year or two, attain sufficient size and vitality to develop flower stalks.

SEEDLING CACTUSES.

ACTUSES are easily grown from seeds. but some are several weeks in starting. Use soil composed largely of sand, and avoid free watering, as well as drying out. The seeds of Opuntia are large, but as a rule the other kinds have very small seeds. Cover the seeds twice the depth of their thickness, and keep the pot or box moderately watered and covered with a pane of glass. Shield from the hot sun until the plants become established, then give all the sunshine possible. There is much interest in raising Cactuses from seeds, for a mixture contains a big variety of species, and their development from the tiny plantlet to the normal form, is a matter of curiosity as well as pleas-The young plants can be easily wintered in the frost-proof plant window.

White Flies.—Small white flies that trouble house plants are much complained of. One writer suggests getting rid of them by brushing them off out-doors. If they would stay upon the plant while taking it out, this remedy would be effectual at the north during winter, for they cannot endure severe frost. Washing or sponging affected leaves with soapy water, then syringing with cold water, repeating the treatment every second or third day would doubtless eradicate them, as this would distroy the ova, and the mature insects would soon die a natural death.

Sowing Cyclamen and Primrose.

Saedling Cyclamen bloom in about aighteen

—Seedling Cyclamen bloom in about eighteen months after starting, and Chinese Primrose, Primula obconica, Primula Forbesi and Primula floribunda in from three to five months after sowing. The Cyclamen should therefore be sown in late summer or early fall for blooming the second winter, and the Primrose seeds in spring or early summer for blooming the first winter. The seeds of all require from three to five weeks to germinate.

Caladiums.—Caladiums should have a rich, porous soil and copious supplies of water while growing. Give good light, but avoid direct sunshine. They mostly do better when entirely shaded from the sun's rays. Water sparingly after potting until growth begins.

Phyllocactus. — Give this Cactus a sandy, well-drained soil, and only enough water in the winter season to prevent drying up. In summer, after blooming, plunge the pot in a sunny place out-doors.

Jessamine.—Most of the white and yellow Jessamines thrive in a porous soil, and bloom freely when given plenty of root-room and plenty of water while growing. Water sparingly when inactive.



Zonale Geraniums and Their Culture.

ONALE GERANIUMS are among the most beautiful, showy and satisfactory of pot and bedding plants, as well as of the easiest culture. They grow in any rich, rather tenacious compost, and delight in a sunny exposure and a liberal supply of water, especially when bedded out. The newer varieties, both single and double, are very free-blooming, and the flowers are of large size and borne in immense clusters. The colors are varied and rich, and many are of dazzling brightness. For many years the single-flowered kinds predominated, both as pot plants and bedding plants, but recently the double-flowered ones have taken the lead, and are becoming very popular. Among the best are Mme. Buchner, white; Jean Viaud, pink; Duc de Montmort, carmine; S. A. Nutt, crimson; Mme. Jaulin, blush; Beaute Poittevine, salmon; Marquis de Castellaine, cherry-red; and Francis Perkins, pink. These are all fine for pots as well as beds. They endure the sun well, are of rather dwarf habit, and very free-blooming. They cannot be too highly recommended. Of single-flowered varieties, White Swan, white; Wonder, scarlet; Gen. Grant, scarlet; Mrs. E. G. Hill, salmon; and Souv de Mirande, pink; are among the best.

The plants are easily propagated either from seeds or cuttings. From cuttings are produced

The plants are easily propagated either from seeds or cuttings. From cuttings are produced plants true to color, but seedlings afford much interest in the novelty and variety of the flowers. The cuttings are started in wet sand, protected from draughts of air and severe sunshine, and are potted off as soon as well rooted. Seedlings start variably in from two to four weeks, germination not all taking place at the same time. The plants require from six to twelve months to bloom, and are mostly large, bushy plants before the buds develop. Often very beautiful varieties are obtained in a bunch of seedling plants. The seeds are not expensive, and the care the plants require is well rewarded in the beauty of the plants and flowers.

and the care the plants require is well rewarded in the beauty of the plants and flowers.

Zonale Geraniums have but few enemies. The leaves are slightly viscid, and have an odor that may be objectionable to insect life. Plants well cared for are rarely if ever troubled. Sometimes a fungus attacks sickly plants, however, causing the leaves to brown at the edges, become yellow, and drop off. Lack of drainage is often the cause, and attention to this, and mixing some lime and sulphur with the soil will be found beneficial. Diseased leaves should be taken off and burned as soon as they appear, as the fungus spreads by very fine spores or "seeds" which are carried by the air and lodge upon other leaves, thus causing it to spread.

For bedding the varieties shown in the illustration are unsurpased. Set them seven or eight inches apart, and keep well watered. Plants from three-inch or four-inch pots are preferable, and will soon make a fine display of bloom. If well mulched with short stable litter as hot weather approaches, the plants will grow and bloom well with a limited supply of water. If watered with a free hand, however, during a season of drought, the plants will abundantly repay the extra care.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

A DREAM OF SPRING.

The dark clouds hang low The dark clouds hang low,
While the wintry whids blow
The sharp frozen snow
O'er the ground;
And icicles white,
Like bayonets bright,
Are revealed to my sight All around.

I can hear the Pines moan, For they feel so alone, Since their bird friends have flown And are gone;
But the lee-crystaled rill,
That never is still,
Seems determined to fill
Me with song.

There's no cause for weeping, As the plants are but sleeping, While the north-wind is sweeping The fields;
And the trees overhead,
Although they seem dead,
Are but waiting instead,
'Til he yields.

I am longing for spring,
When the glad birds will sing,
'Til the woodlands will ring
With their lay;
When the num of the bees,
Comes to me on the breeze,
From the sweet blooming trees,
Bright and gay Bright and gay.

When the sun pours his beams, Down on earth in great streams, Waking flowers from their dreams, Every one;
Then I'll stroll the woods through,
Where the Violets so blue
Are glistening with dew
In the sun.

And I'll pass by the bog,
Where the green, slimy frog,
From his seat on a log,
Croaks away;
And I'll rest by the tree,
Where the squirrels I can see,
So happy and free
All the day.

Portage Co., O., Jan. 4, 1909. Royal J. Wilson.

THE BLOOMING TULIPS.

On my lawn to-day, There's a grand array Of maidens, in bright attire; That attract the eye Of the passer-by, 'Tis their beauty all admire.

The rain-bow, I guess, Gave each one a dress, From the colors on display; 'As they laugh and talk, By the garden walk, On this pleasant spring-time day.

FAREWELL TO MY CHILD. HOOD HOME.

Farewell to the home of my childhood!
Only in mem'ry I see
The hills and the vales and the wildwood,

Always so dear to me.
Only in mem'ry I linger,
Near to the woodland height,
Where in springtime grow the blossoms,
We gathered with childish delight.

Only in mem'ry I listen
To the brooklet flowing along,
As oft in the summer stillness
It rippled a glad, sweet song;
And the dear old well by the galden,
With its sparkling depths below,
The fern-mossed rim with its crystals,
How I long for its cooling glow.

Mem'ries—yes, still they linger
Ever and ever again,
Where in childhood we played by the brooklet,
Or roamed through the shady glen.
But our Heavenly home is promised,
With its many mansions fair,
And loved ones are now awaiting
To welcome us over there.

Fairfield Co., Ct., Jan. 7, 1909.

D. A. E.

THE DANDELION.

The road that creeps o'er sunny hills, And winds o'er meadows green,
Is fringed and bordered at the edge,
With flowers of golden sheen.

Where Milkweed grows with Shepherd's Purse, And Clovers, white and red, The Dandelion proudly blooms, And rears its yellow head,

In thankfulness toward the sun That gave it life and birth, It decks with hosts of tmy suns, The warm and verdant earth.

How often, we unheeding pass
Thus tiny flower of gold
Beside the road—nor even pause, Its beauties to unfold.

We search for flowers in distant climes. Though everywhere we meet
The Dandelions, frank and bright,
Still blooming at our teet. Scott Co., Iowa. Henry Ivan Lowe

LITTLE HUMAN FLOWERS.

Little human flowers,
Through the morning hours
Romping o'er the meadow and the lawn;
Voices full of glee,
Laughing glad and free,
Life for them is in the rosy dawn.

Little human flowers,
Flitting through earth's bowers,
Singing as the birds in spring;
As they lightly go,
Not a grief they know,
And to all some joy they bring. Tioga Co., N. Y. Ruth Raymond.

WHITE CLOVER.

Dear little clover, Spirit of summer,

Waking to music of gentlest rain,

Like sunbeams above you

Indeed I do love you,

Waiting each year till you blossom again. Grace Imogene Gish. Roanoke, Va., Dec. 19, 1908.

Allen Co., O. Lizzie Mowen.

THE EASTER LILY.

O, the opening of the Lily
Has a special charm for me;
With its fragrance comes a vision
Of the Man of Galilee!
'Neath the shadow of the ages,
Lo! it seems but yesterday,
When this peer of all the Sages
Wandered on His earthly way.

Many times He taught the people Precepts that they should obey, That 'neath dome and skyward steeple We proclaim afar today. And the message that He brought them Oft in homely simile, Showed He how the blossoms taught them By the wayside blooming free.

And perchance He knew the mission
Of each plant that graced the sod,
How they served no idle purpose
In the handiwork of God.
From His sermon on the mountain
To Gethsemane's fair bowers—
From the Lily to the Mustard—
Well we know He loved the flowers.

So the opening of the Lily
Has a special charm for me;
With its beauty, is the emblem
Of the hope of Calvary,
Emmaus and Bethany
Once again their trumpets tell,
And the joy that is to be
Ringeth from the spotless bell.

Ulysses R. Perrine.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4, 1909.

SPRING POEM.

The showers descend from April skies, The sun bursts forth a glad surprise, To warm the earth, to start the germ, And follow Nature's mandate firm, As in past years.

The lovely flowers of gentle spring Rejoice my heart, and make it sing Of the Creator's love for all. The good, the bad, the great, the small, For Spring is here.

Bluebirds and swallows on the wing. Disport themselves, and gladly bring Their joyous voices, tuned in praise, Of Him who gave these happy days, For spring 1s here.

The chrysalis moth will now unfold Its dainty wings, displaying gold And red and brown with other hues. And gaily bring the welcome news, That spring is here.

Mrs. Lester Bellamy. Belmont, N. Y., April 14, 1908.

APRIL.

We gladly hail the April days With blossoms bright and fair; We welcome, too, the happy birds, The sweet and balmy air.

The grass in spring, is fresh and green, And beauty reigns once more; We're truly glad for April days— The spring days we adore. Stark Co., O., Feb. 6, 1909. E. A.

HAPPINESS.

The little rill, the whole day long, Keeps cooing its little infant song. Cuyahoga Co,, O. Grandmother.

VIOLETS AT EASTER.

We love the charming Roses, The Lilies and Orchids rare, But give to me the Violets— The blue-eyed Violets, fair.

They come when March winds call them, When the earth is brown and sere; They come when life seems drearest And speak a word of cheer.

They bloom in nooks of woodlands And in the lonely dales; They bloom along the highways In drear and grassy vales.

They brighten huts of squallor, They cheer the palace home, They gladden hearts so lonely, They drive away sad gloom.

Oh modest, tender Violet, So humble, sweet and fair, Your charms exceed, this Easter-tide, The charms of Lilies rare.

Boone Co., Mo., Feb. 23, 1909. Sallie Begford

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD.

Ah, well do I recall the mossy dells, Where childhood's happy hours were passed in

play,
We gathered dainty flowers and small white shells,
Where leafy branches shaded all the way.

A trickling streamlet washed its mossy banks, Fed by a spring of crystal water cold, Where squirrels came to play their saucy pranks, To run and leap, and then anon to scold.

We knew the spot where Lady Slippers grew, And where the dainty Maiden-bair unfuried Where sprays of vines swayed by each breeze that blew,

A perfect picture made of that green world.

No spot beheld since childhood's days are past, No choicest flower raised with tenderest care, No hot-house gem too delicate to last, Can with those woodland beauties quite com-

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 8, 1909. Iva Nora Herrick.

SPRING.

Blow softly sweet breezest
The winter is o'er—
The bleak, biting blast is at reste Blow softly sweet breezes!
We love you the more,
Since you come in the wake of the blast

Sing sweetly bright birdies!
The season is here.
When closely we list to your song;
Sing sweetly, bright birdies!
Your notes are so clear,
Since you have been silent so long.

Creep upward, dear floweret!
Your blanket is gone,
'Tis time to behold your bright face;
Creep upward, dear floweret!
The bright Spring is here,
Come! herald the tidings apace. Baltimore Co., Md., Feb. 16, 1909. Edna L. Zink

WHY FEEL BLUE?

The sun's not shining out today,
And chill the air;
But soon the clouds will roll away, Then 'twill be fair. St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 1, 1909. Albert E. Vassar.

GARDEN CULTURE.

SWEET PEAS.

WISH all the flower lovers could have seen my display of Sweet Peas last year. Very early in the spring I prepared my ground by digging a trench about twelve inches deep by eight inches wide and as long as desired. Next I placed about four inches of strawy horse manure in the bottom and packed it very solid, as in making a hot-bed. I then put in about two or three inches of good rich soil and then the seeds, which I had prepared by soaking in warm water until they were softened and swollen. I placed the seeds alternately in a double row, thus, and covered with only about one inch of soil at first. As they grew I drew in the soil around them until my trench was nearly full. As they grew I gave support by driving a stake at each end of the row and drawing



strings across and then trained the vines up each side. I think woven wire would make a better support. I kept the surface soil well stirred and watered them freely; they can hardly get enough water, and when the very hot weather came I mulched them well with strawy litter.

Last summer was so dry that nearly all Sweet Peas were a failure here except mine, and I had large quantities of the finest blooms I ever saw.

I think the reason so many people do not succeed with these sweet flowers is, they do not give enough attention to preparing the ground, and do not plant them early enough. It is always best to plant them where they are partially shaded, or if in a sunny situation plant them in rows, north and south, and the plants help to shade each other.

Mrs. W. H. Austin. Mason Co., Mich., Feb. 23, 1909.

DOUBLE LILAC.

INCE there has been so much said about the Lilac, I want to tell of a beautiful double white one I have. It is the only one I have ever seen or heard of. It blossomed last June for the first. As I had never heard of a double Lilac, I was doubtful, but it certainly is a double, far superior to any of the single sorts. The blossoms are nearly twice as large as the single sorts, and have a very delicate fragrance.

I also have another that came with it, which was labeled bright double red, though has not bloomed yet, being held back by the shade of a large Willow tree. I think it will be true to name, as the leaf-stems and branches are a very dark red, different from any of the others. I hope to see it bloom this spring, as it has been reset in a nice sunny place. I find they require lots of sunshine. These are five years old now. The white is much more thrifty than the red. There has never a sprout come up from either one.

Mrs. Frank Yates.

Oakland Co., Mich., Feb. 8, 1909.

Four O'Clock.—A great favorite of mine is the old-fashioned Four O'clock. I had a plant last year that had both plain and striped blossoms on the same plant. They come in various shades of yellow, red, white, blotched and striped, and are very fragrant. If you want to see them at their best, you must visit them just at night or very early in the morning. They have a long root, shaped like a carrot. I tried keeping the roots in the cellar, but it was a failure.

Mrs. Mary L. Warren.

Kennebec Co., Me., Feb. 8, 1909.

Hardiness of Crinum and Amaryllis.— It is not generally known that Amaryllis are hardy as far north as the Ohio river. One species is, at least—A. Johnsonii, when covered during winter with leaves. Crinum onatum also withstands the winters here in the open ground, when protected in the same way. The hardiest Crinum, however, is C. Capense, and I am sure it will endure the winter as far north as New York, when planted six inches deep and covered with litter.

Mary L. Mollett.

Wayne Co., W. Va., Feb. 4, 1909.

a very beautiful flower, the Sweet Rocket is a very desirable plant for growing in out of the way situations. The flowers are of two colors—white and purple and are produced in May. They are very fragrant, especially in the evening. The plant re-seeds itself, and when once sown one always has a supply. It does not become a pest and can easily be eradicated. It is not particular as to soil or situation, but will grow almost anywhere.

W. C. Mollett.

Martin Co., Ky., Feb. 4, 1909.

FLORAL MISCELLANY.

HOW TO GROW FLOWERS.

Perhaps it seems untimely to talk of, or plan, how to raise flowers, but to me it is time to plan out-of-door work for spring. We, though farmers, are such lovers of flowers that we give some study as to their habits and requirements, for everything must have attention more or less to thrive. With us it is impossible to grow flowers in the front yard in ground, on account of the abundance of trees. We enjoy the shade but must have both. Our trees are large, Maple, Pine and Cedar, which make a delightful shade in summer, but we must have flowers too. Our yard in summer is a blaze of wonderous beauty, but to get flowers to grow, we must place large boxes and tubs where we wish to have them. These we fill with the richest earth mixed with well-rotted barnyard manure. Good garden soil is best to use with this fertilizer. Boxes and tubs are elevated quite high, perhaps two or three feet, so that vines and flowers can have a chance to droop and fall over the sides, with the rich colorings intermingling with the foliage. All must be well watered every night. If one really must have flowers it is not so hard. I generally raise seedlings in the garden and when large enough, transplant. It takes a little time, but to the lover of these pets, it is so pleasant after a day's work to go among them and train and arrange. With a moderate amount of care, how they do thrive. It is always pleasant to give and send flowers to the sick. I give hundreds every year.

In these receptacles or boxes there is nothing nicer than double Nasturtitums, Geraniums, Sweet Alyssum, Salvia and Petunias. I have a feathery white Petunia which I keep through the winter and spring, and put them out in garden boxes with bright colored flowers; they never stop blooming till they freeze in the fall. These Petunias must be started by slips taken during summer and well rooted and brought in as soon as there is danger of frost, and kept growing for future use the next spring. In good light and a warm room they will blossom continuously. I always 'slip' all choice plants, so as to have them early for putting out in the spring. I keep a few Geraniums to grow during winter, but most of them I put in the cellar. For vines in front of west porch, we find the Madeira and German Ivy the quickest to start. I intermingle with them the tall single Nasturtium. I have had them grow seven feet high and always in bloom. These vines with a few hanging baskets make a pretty screen and look very cozy. If one really loves their home surroundings, they can take a little time at dusk, and by so doing get the restful breeze, and enjoy the beauty after a hard day's work indoors. I know there are people who think it a waste of time, but for me, a little out of the ordinary is life-giving and necessary. I will perhaps tell next time about our garden, of which we are equally proud, how we raise celery and have it all winter, etc.

Mrs. Reubin Barnes.

Wayne Co., Mich., Feb. 15, 1909.

POPPIES.

EVERAL years ago I planted a packet of Shirley Poppy seeds in May. The plants were scarcely a foot high, and had such dainty fairy-like flowers that

I fell in love with them. The seeds fell to the ground and came up that fall, and remained nice and green all winter. The plants were much larger, covered more space and bloomed finely. That fall little plants came up over a space twenty feet square, as thick as grass. The next spring I did a great deal of hoeing to get the plants thinned out. How those little plants did grow! Some were four feet high and had ten or twelve stalks branching from the



POPPY FLOWERS.

ground, and some broke down of their own weight when in full bloom. I had every color imaginable. By this time I made up my mind that I did not care for Poppies to the exclusion of everything else. So when the flowers began to fade the plants were pulled up and put into the road. Although no Poppies have been allowed to produce seeds in that flower bed for several years, the plants still continue to come.

K. T.

Barry Co., Michigan.

Convolvulus Minor.—If the sisters wish something on their bulb-bed for a carpet, try Convolvulus Minor (Dwarf Morning Glory), in mixed colors. They are just lovely, in clear weather remaining open all day.

Mrs. Mary L. Warren.

Kennebec Co., Me.

THE SMILAX.

H such lovely vines! This display of Smilax must have cost you a small fortune. Please tell me where you bought them, and what you gave for them". "Thank you, I do take great pride in my vines, as you see they are quite showy as specimen plants; then they are so useful as greenery for cut flowers. They cost me but ten cents at the start."

"You surely do not mean to tell me you bought all those beautiful vines for ten cents;

please explain."

"Well I will tell you my method of growing them. These vines were not grown in one day or year; Some of them are two and three years old. Every spring I procure a packet of seeds and start young plants. I start them

early in February. Soak them in warm water for an hour first, then plant in shallow boxes of dirt, keep them moist, and in a sunny window. I have an unlimited amount of patience, and in a month or six weeks, according to the amount of moisture and heat given, the young shoots begin to appear. The first year they hardly make enough growth for cutting, and no display, but I always have enough



BOSTON SMILAX.

old ones for this purpose, and just allow the seedlings to make the little tubers the first year. The second year I allow them to rest for two or three months, then re-pot in very rich soil, and give moisture to start them into growth. I usually let them have their rest during the three summer months, and pot them in September, when I pot my Callas. Then this greenery comes in at the time when it is mostly needed.

It is a good idea to have strings or canes for the vines to run on, then when wanted for cutting it will not be so hard to untangle them, as it is when they are all grown on one string. If one has a pit in which to keep them over winter, they can always make room for the new vines started in spring. Thus they cost nothing but the time and care given them."

Stamford, Ky., Nov. 12, 1908.

Muiching Plants.—After my plants of Canna, Caladium, Coleus and Ricinus get well started I give the bed a mulching of old cow manure, and when this gets well settled I apply another layer. This prevents the soil from drying out and enriches the bed. The vigorous, spreading foliage soon hides the manure, and the whole becomes an object of beauty.

Mrs. S. H.

Adams Co., Ind.

FLOWER COMBINATIONS.

HE following flowers should be cut with long stems and arranged loosely in tall vases: Golden Glow is beautiful all by itself; Lilacs and Tulips go nicely together; Daffodils, Narcissi and hardy Primroses, not too many of them, are very beautiful together; Carnations are lovely by themselves; Scarlet Geraniums and Ferns; Japanese Clematis and red Carnations; blue Hardy Larkspur and yellow Columbines: Tulips in mixed colors; Chrysanthemums. pink, yellow and white go nicely together, the darker shades by themselves; Asters, fleshcolor, lavender and white go well together: Roses by themselves; Daffodils and Narcissi: Pæonies, pink and white, the red by themselves; Mock Orange by itself.

Lillie Ripley.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 19, 1908.

In a Cold House.—Here is the way I have for keeping flowers in a cold house. Take a box of the size to accommodate the plants, tuck newspapers inside, as much as five layers thick-both sides and bottom, then cover a lid for the top. In this box I set my plants at night, place the lid, then over all throw a piece of carpet. Treated in this way I have never had any plants to freeze. I lived in Oklahoma quite a number of years, where the climate is so changeable that it is never safe to risk plants out at night. There I found this device especially useful; and the plants look so fresh when the box is opened in the morning that it is a real pleasure to look at them. Mrs. Ella Maxey.

Garland Co., Ark., Dec. 15, 1908.

Pahlias from Seeds.— Last March a neighbor purchased mixed single Dahlia seeds. We divided the seeds, and I sowed my portion in chip-dirt and one-third sand, covering the seeds about twice their thickness, and sprinkling everyday, when moisture did not appear on the glass. In a few days they began to grow. I transplanted eighteen of the most thrifty. All budded and blossomed—some yellow, some white. I lifted the clumps and stored the bulbs as one might potatoes. They are the easiest seeds to raise I ever tried. I shall try Double Dahlias next year.

Mrs. F. G. Orne.

Barton Landing, Vt., Nov. 23, 1908.

Carnations.—I like all kinds of Carnations, but have better success with the Garden Carnations than with most other kinds. I make a rich bed with a sunny exposure, and set the plants eight or ten inches apart, keeping the faded flowers picked off, so that no seeds are allowed to form. Thus treated they bloom almost continuously, and last for several years. A packet of seeds of a good strain will yield fine double flowers in a good variety of choice colors. Mrs.P.R.Christophel. Lake Charles, La., Dec. 18, 1908.

EXPERIENCE MEETING.

seeds of Shasta Daisy.—Two years ago I sowed seeds of Shasta Daisy in a box in the kitchen window in March, and when the little plants were large enough I transplanted them singly into eggshells. Later the shells were broken, and the plants set in the yard, where they were allowed to grow and spread as they pleased. Soon the large, white Daisies with yellow centre appeared. The plants lived over winter and bloomed freely the past season; and with a tall, blue perennial Larkspur in the rear, and a scarlet-flowered Lychnis in front, I had a lovely bed of the National colors.—Mrs. Stankey, E. St. Louis, Ill., Dec. 11, 1903.

Asparagus.-From a packet of mixed Asparagus seeds, I raised one of the most beautiful plants I ever saw, and my neighbor seeing it, sent also the next year, and now we each have two or three different kinds. My Asparagus Sprengeri has branches more than four feet long, but the beauty of all is a climbing Asparagus, which has mixed itself all up with the lace curtains, and is nearly to the top of the window. I think most people who grow Asparagus Sprengeri do not know what a dear little white fragrant blossom it has, for I had many friends come in when mine was in bloom and exclaim over it. Some even went so far as to say that they did not know it ever bloomed. They looked rather blank when I asked them where they supposed the seeds came from, if there were no blossoms. Strange, isn't it, that some persons never stop to use Adella F. Veazie. their reason?

Knox Co., Mo. Jan. 2, 1909.

Poppy.— Two years ago my little girl sowed a packet of mixed seeds of many varieties. Soon after, a freshet came and washed the bed, and it was later planted with beans. The next spring an odd-looking little Poppy plant appeared, and was allowed to grow undisturbed. It was dwarf, and had small scarlet flowers, the petals showing a very narrow white edge. The little plant had eighty-four blossoms during the season, thirty at one time.

Mrs. Z. M. Rozelle.

Del. Co., Ind., Jan. 3, 1909.

Ernest Glass Dahlia.—I received an Ernest Glass Dahlia in June and it bloomed late in the fall; several perfectly double dark velvetly red flowers, and I thought the wrong variety had been sent me, but the second spring it bloomed out a bright royal purple as it should. Can anyone account for the change of color? I know it is the same plant for it is just where I placed it, in the same soil, and no other Dahlias have ever been in that bed.

Carroll Co., Ark., Jan. 3, 1909. L. M. S.

Primroses.—March 30, 1908, I planted a package each of Fringed Chinese Primrose and French Giant. The soil was ordinary garden loam, with some leaf-mould. I inverted a glass lamp-shade over the basin of soil, making a small hot-bed. It was twenty-four days

before either sort germinated. Each three-cent package contained sixteen seeds, and I raised thirteen plants, some dying in infancy. From the first, the Giants were the most vigorous, and the blossoms are fully as large again. In October they began blossoming, white and lovely shades of pink. After transplanting, I never saw a cabbage grow more swiftly. Anyone can succeed with Primroses if they will have patience with the seed bed, as they are always slow in germinating. Lilly E. Little.

Chaut. Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1908.

CYCLAMEN.

WANT to tell you about the Cyclamen plants I raised from a three-cent paper of seeds. All the seeds germinated, though

not promptly, and the plants are now nearly all in bloom. Some began blooming during the summer in the open garden, but I find the stems rather brittle to withstand our fall winds. One of the most beautiful is a bright crimson; another is white with a crimson eye. The plants are constantly



CYCLAMEN IN BLOOM.

in bloom, and I am much pleased with them. I wish that everyone knew that in order to get acquainted with new plants, a three-cent packet of seeds will give just as much satisfaction as the ten-cent or twenty-cent packet usually purchased.

Adella F. Veazie.

Knox Co., Mo. Jan. 2, 1909.

Swainsonia.— I wonder if any of the other sisters have such a trial getting Swainsonia plants from seeds? Every seed seems to sprout after a long time, gets about two inches high, and then lops over. I have made several sowings, under different conditions, but always with the same result. I have some cuttings now under glass, of the two varieties, which I am anxiously watching, you may believe.

Ida A. Cope.

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 15, 1909.

Hot Water. — If you find that your plants are not growing as they should, try giving them hot water in the saucers. This seems to stimulate the small rootlets, and if persisted in, will make them start growth unless they are diseased in some way.

Pullman, Wash., Jan. 5, 1909. Mrs.I.M.S.

Annual Phlox.—Along the front walk last summer I had a very pretty row of Annual Phlox, nearly all colors, on each side. They bloomed well, and made a very showy border. I shall have more of them next year.

Mrs. I. W. Hines.

Parsons, Kan., Dec. 10, 1908.

DAHLIAS.

HE Dahla is one of the beautiful flowers that has not received the popularity it deserves. Where can you find another flower that will give you the amount of b'oom, the variety of colors, size and shape, when you take into consideration the small amount of care required, and the small cost? They will give you a wealth of bloom from July until cut down by frost, usually after the middle of October.

A native of Mexico, it was introduced into the United States from England, but previous to this had been grown in Spain, where it was named Dahlia in honor of the Swedish Botanist Dahl. Only single varieties were known until 1814, when a double Dahlia was produc-

ed in England.

The Cactus variety was introduced from Mexico, in 1872, and has done a great deal towards reviving popular interest in this flower, by removing one of the principle failings attributed to it by some flower growers, name-



DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

ly, its stiffness. No fault can be found with the large, fluffy, semi-double flowers of the Pæony-flowered kinds, recently introduced from Holland, which grow fully six inches in diameter, on long stems well above the foliage, and resemble the flower of the tree Pæony, and make an ideal flower for cutting.

The Dahlia is easily propagated by division of the clumps, being careful to plant only those tubers that have one or more eyes. I get best results by allowing only one strong shoot to grow, and pinching the top out of this as soon as it has made three joints, which will cause it to branch, and make the bush stocky, and better able to withstand the heavy winds. They can also be increased by rooting cuttings, which will often grow and bloom, but will very seldom make root enough to carry them safely over the winter. For this reason I would advise your readers to specify roots and not accept plants, under the plea that they are just as good. They can also be grown from seeds, and will flower the first season if started the middle of March. This is a very interesting way of growing them, and the way new varities are obtained, but the percentage of really good ones is so small, that I prefer to let someone else do this, and buy the tubers.

As to location, the more sun a Dahlia gets the better it will do, though they will also do good in a partially shaded place. It is generally conceded they do best in a sandy loam, but I have to grow them in a heavy clay, enriched with well-rotted cow manure, and I always get good results. Poor soil will result in small and imperfect flowers, which may be overcome by applying a tablespoonful of Nitrate of Soda around each plant, and allowing the rain to wash it in. If the soil is too rich it causes a strong growth of foliage, and little bloom. Over watering in the early stages of growth will have the same result.

There are so many different named varieties, it is difficult to recommend any in particular. They are all pretty, but if you want size get Souv de Gustave Doozon, and Mrs. Roosevelt; give them good cultivation, and they will surprise you, not only by their size, but by their free-blooming qualities. For my own personal choice there is nothing better than Mad. Van den Dael, Ethel Maule and Grand Duke Alexis. C. M. Shooter.

Lycoming Co., Pa.

Saxifraga Sarmentosa. - This plant is so easy to grow that it is a wonder it is not more common. I had one that completely matted over a box two feet square in a year. Its pretty dark-green, silver-marbled foliage was so attractive that the minister's wife requested the loan of it for Easter decoration at the church. After it came home it threw up a number of spikes of blush flowers. That summer I bedded it out in the north-east angle of the house, and it continued to bloom for some time, and spread over considerable surface. In the winter I turned a box over it, and was surprised that it endured the winter, and was ready to bloom again in the spring. It seems to like a cool, moist situation, with rather loose soil, like Ferns and Jack-in the-L. M. S. pulpit do.

Carroll Co., Ark., Jan. 3, 1909.

Pansies in Louisiana.-I made a nice rich bed in a shady place, exposed only to the morning sun. Then I got several packages of Pansy seeds in separate colors, and three or four in mixture and sowed thinly. By May the plants began to bloom, and as fast as the flowers faded I removed them. This prevents seeding, and the blooming season is thus prolonged, the plants living for four or five years. I have good success by this treatment, and my beds are always a fine show. Mrs. P. R. Christophel.

Lake Charles, La., Dec. 18, 1908.

MY CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

ARLY in March I dug a ditch for my Chrysanthemums. It was about twelve feet long, a foot and a half deep, and a foot and a half wide. This I filled with fertilizer that had stood in an open lot all winter, and a little of the richest dirt that could be found, mixing it well. My plants were given me by a friend late in March. Having my ground ready I set them about twelve inches apart, thus getting twelve plants in my ditch. After watering them I placed a few bushes over for shade. In a few days I took these off, and left my little plants, then only two or



three inches high, to grow. As soon as they started, I began to fertilize them with weak liquid manure about twice a week: When they were twelve inches tall I pinched the top out to make them branch into their three bloom-stems, which I tried to have very uniform. When the side-

branches began to grow I kept them all pinched off, and the three bloom-stems I staked with a cane. By the first of September I looked for the buds, which I found in great numbers. I removed all except one on the tip of each branch. As they began to develop and show color, I stopped all fertilizing, but continued to give plenty of water. When they bloomed, they were the most beautiful Chrysanthemums I had ever seen. Some of the flowers were from six to eight inches in diameter, and one stalk was eight feet ten inches tall. So you see I had to stand in a high-chair to pinch the buds out. They looked like little trees.

S. E. Harrison, Jr.

Greenville Co., S. C., Jan. 15, 1909.

Coreopsis.—Coreopsis is an old-fashion plant, but a desirable annual. Sow the seeds as early as the ground can be worked, making the soil quite rich. As the seeds are fine, one naturally sows too thick, which can easily be remedied by thinning to about four inches apart when an inch high. As I do not care for the yellow sorts, I have selected seeds from the darker colors until many plants only show the rich, velvety, dark crimson shades, which are fine in bouquets, as they combine nicely with many colors.

Aunt Hope.

Waymort, Pa., Jan. 4, 1909.

Perennial Phlox.—I planted seeds of these perennials in October, and they bloomed the following September. We had a very dry season, else they would doubtless have bloomed earlier.

L. M. S.

Carroll Co., Ark., Jan. 3. 1909.

SALPIGLOSSIS, NEW EMPEROR

HE middle of April I sowed seeds of the New Emperor Salpiglossis. In vain I had looked to see if it would bear trans-

planting. I found only the small bit of information that it must have light soil. Just as I had finished my cigarbox hot-bed, an old Salpiglossisgrower called, and most emphatically informed me that the plants would not bear transplanting. Well thought I, I'll try them again, next



year, as, live or NEW EMPEROR SALPIGLOSSIS. die, these must be transplanted. In just a week they were up and growing freely. They were tiny things when I transplanted them the middle of May. For a long time they stood in resentment of this hard usage, but finally they started out and stood three feet high and widely branched. The veinings of all the flowers are royalty. A pure white was as lovely as a Gloxinia. One, a pure yellow, with brown veinings, another of violet purple, were beauties. Try them.

Chaut. Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1908.

Clianthus Puniceus.— I have this plant trained against the northeast corner of the house. Being more of a trailer than a climber, it is more difficult to handle effectively. With us it is evergreen, and as it has handsome foliage, during its season of bloom, which is spring and only once, it is beautiful. Its flowers are a rich scarlet, shaped somewhat like a parrot's bill. I never water it during summer, nor have I ever given it any special attention in the way of cultivation or fertilizing.

Ida Cope.

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 15, 1909.

Asparagus Sprengeri.—This is on a bracket in the corner of my bay window, and its long trailing sprays of lovely green, so light and feathery, must be seen to be appreciated. It is a young plant. I saw one last summer, when calling on a friend, that had small starry blooms, and she told me that later there would be scarlet berries.

Mrs. W. F. A.

South Albany, Vt., Jan. 20, 1909.

About Begonias. — Begonias root more readily from slips than almost any other kind of pot plant. I have a great many of them and have no trouble with them. I have lovely plants of the pink-flowered Otto Haeck er, also President Carnot and others.

Mrs. Geo. C. Farmer.

Halifax Co., Va., Jan. 18, 1909.

AQUILEGIA.

F all the plants I have tried, Aquilegia requires the least care. After once reaching blooming size you are sure of it for years. Some seedsmen claim there are a hundred varieties, and I doubt it. I know from experience that the seeds saved from a mixed bed will produce plants having flowers different from any of the parent plants. I am waiting with considerable interest for the blooming season of the Aquilegia to arrive. I have thirty-five plants from a mixed packet of seeds, and about one hundred plants from seeds I saved myself. Of course some of them will not be desirable. There is one shade of dull reddish purple



which will not harmonize with anything. The foliage of the Aquilegia remains green all summer and is pretty when the plants are not in bloom. There is one variety with cream-colored long-spurred blossoms that is extra fine; however, the plants are very delicate and will not stand as much abuse as some. Our native Aquilegia is very pretty. It grows three or four feet high, and has flowers of pink and yellow. When I was a little girl the school-children would bring the teacher large bouquets of this lovely flower, but the end of each spurr would always be minus. The children had picked them all off for the tiny speck of honey found in each one. K. T. speck of honey found in each one. Barry Co., Mich., Feb. 23, 1909.

Eucharis.—I had a lot of Eucharis Amazonica with six flower stalks, and four flowers to each stalk. Eleven flowers were out at one time last week—fine ones.

Flushing, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1908. CACTUSES.

HAVE a very beautiful plant which I call Opuntia senilis, as it answers perfectly to that description. I was foolish enough to put the original plant in the cellar one winter and it rotted off just above the earth. I succeeded in rooting just one cutting from it, and it is now one and a half years old, is twenty inches high, and has thirteen branches with rounded joints, and long white spines, which give it the appearance of being covered with hair. The catalogue name is "Old Man Optunia". It likes a hot place, and will not bear much water or dampness. I have a globe-shaped one that is nine inches tall and twelve inches around. It has short ugly spines, but I think it very pretty. They are slow growers; mine is four years old, has had a lot of little babies grown out, but I remove them as I think they injure the growth of the plant. I wish the sisters would write more about the Cactuses and their culture. It is a very interesting study to me.

Mrs. Mary L. Warren. Kennebec Co., Me., Feb. 8, 1909.

Cinerarias.-It is all well to start Cinerarias from seed, thereby getting new varieties, but as something may happen to your pan of seedlings, save the old plants that have bloomed this winter and bed them out in the spring. Several new plants will spring up from the base of the old plants, and in the fall they can be separated and potted for winter bloom. A frisky old hen upset my pan of seedling Cinerarias from the plant-rack to the porch floor one hot day last summer. Then she carefully pulverized the dirt for bugs, and when I arrived on the scene, my seedlings were gone. If I had not had my old plants bedded out, I would not have today the lovely show of Cinerarias I have now in bloom.

Geauge Co., Ohio, Mar. 1, 1909. Ima.

Phlox Boule De Feu.-This Phlox blossomed nicely last summer. I nipped the end off of the main stem when new growth began, and had three large clusters of deepred, showy blossoms. Two other shoots would have developed, but I set the plant in a too shady location. These plants do well in light shade, but not too dense. Ida A. Cope.

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 15, 1909.

Gypsophila or Baby's Breath. -This pretty, free-blooming plant will grow and bloom in very poor soil and in dry situarions. It is perfectly hardy, coming from the roots in the spring and is a very desirable plant, always sure to bloom, and no insects molest it. It is very beautiful for bouquets. Douglas Co., Oreg., Jan. 27, 1909.

Verbenas.—My Verbenas were a success. The plants became a mass of bloom in antumn—rose with white eye, scarlet, purple, lilac, pink and white, and so fragrant! I was much pleased with them. Bertie M.Baker. much pleased with them. Bertie I Warren Co., Tenn., Oct. 31, 1908.

THE LOST GARDEN.

T WAS on the 10th of November that I missed a bunch of steers from my large herd of cattle that I pasture on the famous Cummings ranch, a ranch 25 miles east of Colorado Springs, fenced in by the great Indian fighter, Gen. Chas. D. Cummings.

After I missed the steers I saddled my horse and started in search of them. I had ridden about two miles, when my horse suddenly tripped. It was dark, and I was unable to see the cause. The horse seemed terrified,



and plunged wildly. I succeeded, however, in dismounting. Snow lay upon the ground. The horse gave a prolonged snort of terror, and jerking the reins from my hand, disappeared in the darkness. That left me to walk home in the dark. I tried to light a match, but in vain, and I moved on. I gave a start as I noticed a huge grey form stretched out upon the snow. It needed no second look to show me it was one of the numerous grey wolves that haunt the deep ravines. It had starved to death-a common tragedy in the mountains. I had gone barely a hundred

yards further when I came upon a rudely carved cross and a weather-beaten grave. This time I was successful in lighting a match, and I found written with charcoal upon the cross the two simple words "Sam



Ellas". With a pang I remembered the other grave, and the mystery of Madeline Ellas.

It is not a pleasant thing to be alone in the wilderness with a grave; so I left without un-

due hesitation. The next day I inquired of some of the oldtimers, and found out that Sam Ellas died of scarlet fever, in 1898, and was buried out there for that reason.

I could not get any information of Madeline Ellas, as cabin remains undisturbed.

I passed it last August and stopped to see the garden. I found it in fine condition. I discovered two species of flowers-one a blood red, and the other a dull purple. Enclosed you

will find drawings of them. I have never seen anything like them, before or since that day. Can you tell me the names of them? As I am well acquainted with the Rocky Mountain wild-flowers I am certain they are not wild.

Some people declare that the grave is just a blind, and that Madeline Ellas does not occupy it; but for my part I do not know what to think. What is your opinion?

R. M. Humphreys.

Denver, Col., Dec. 23, 1909.

SANSEVIERA.

READER at Akron, Ohio, has a Sanseviera that is covered with irregular brown spots, from the size of a pin-head to four times as large, some raised, some sunken, and all causing the leaf to rot beneath them. These spots may be a scale insect, which should be brushed loose, then

washed off with a sponge and hot suds. Or, it may be a fungus, encouraged to develop by too much moisture at the roots. The plant is a succulent, and will grow well in an arid, sandy soil and rather warm temperature. If the spots are



a fungus, sponge the surface and dust with lime and sulphur, applying some of the material to the surface soil. Then withhold water for a season. See that the soil is sandy and well drained.

Date Palm.-I have several Date Palm plants. They are about five years old. One has the sixth, and one the seventh leaf. The leaves are stiff, and ribbed like a palm-leafed J. M. Myer.

Lanc. Co., Feb. 12, 1909.

Resetting Oxalis.-When such species of Oxalis as O. rosea are lifted, the



OXALIS CLUMP.

clumps should be laid away to dry, as the big central tuber, around which the bulbs cluster, will yield nourishment to the bulbs and greatly promote their develop ment. When dry, how-ever, separate the bulbs and plant them apart, and not in a clump. The plants will soon stool out and make a strong growth of foliage and bloom. They delight in a rather strong, porous soil and partial shade. They make a beautiful low edging, set six inches

apart, being dense in foliage and covered with bloom all summer and autumn.

TEKENINK.

Tekenink, O joy is here,
Where the footsteps of the deer
Wake me in the early dawn,
Flit before me and are gone;
Wasumonk of rising sun
Turns the brooklets as they run
Downward from the sleepy hills,
Into rainbow spangled rills,
Dashing, splashing at my feet,
Wealth of water, pure and

Tekenink, each shrub and tree
To the hunter still is free,
To the hunter brave and bold,
Loving beauty more than gold;
Loving ripple of the rills
That his soul with music fills,
Loving spring with mossy brink,
Loving all things tekenink.

Wampanand, to Thee I pray,
Give me peace through all the day,
While within the woods I roam
As a little child at home;
Ishpiming thy mountains grand,
In their shadows now I stand,
While of health and strength I drink
From the pine trees tekenink.

Indian words with poetical meaning:
"Tekenink", In the Woods.
"Wasumonk", Brigntness.
"Wampanand", God of Dawn.
"Isniming", Above all.
Waverly, N. Y.
Ruth Raymond.

Poinciana Gillesi.—A lady in the January number of the Magazine wished to know if Poinciana or Bird of Paradise was hardy in Oregon. I raised some plants, and when two feet high I planted one out in the open ground, where it grew nicely the first summer. As the winter was mild it lived through, but the frost or cold rains seemed to injure it, and it did not grow well that season, and the following winter it died. Perhaps if it had been protected from the cold rains it would have lived, but I think it cannot be called a hardy plant in this part of the state. Douglas Co., Oreg., Jan. 27, 1908. L.E.H.

Perennial Poppy.— The Perennial Poppy is a very showy plant. Its immense flaming flowers appear in May. It is easily grown from seeds which may be sown in the spring. The seeds are very small and require some care in sowing, but they germinate well. They are usually very difficult to transplant. Like all Poppies, they have few fibrous roots, but by taking them up during the winter I have no trouble in getting them to grow. They thrive in a loose, loamy soil, and when once established will last for years.

W. C. Mollett. Martin Co., Ky., Feb. 4, 1909.

Two Ferns.—Pteris tremula or Shaking Fern is a charming plant, so graceful, and shows to the best advantage when on a small stand by itself. Nephrolepis Whitmanii is another Fern I prize highly; it has such heavy plumes. There is nothing in the Fern line that I have seen that is so handsome as this, and the fronds are beautiful for cut-flower work.

Mrs. W. F. Ames. So. Albany, Vt., Jan. 20, 1909.

ROOTING PLANTS.

AM very successful in rooting slips of all kinds. Some of you may laugh at an idea I have of rooting slips of all kinds. After I have my dirt prepared and pot full, I make a hole the right depth for the cutting I wish to plant, and before putting it in the soil I drop two or three oats in the hole, then place the cutting, firming the earth well around it. If it is Begonias or soft wooded cuttings I am rooting, I place the pots or cans in a deep box, place a pane of glass over it, and set it in a sunny window, raising the glass to water them. But be careful not to over-water, as it will cause the cuttings to rot. Keep the glass over them until you can see they are commencing to grow, then gradually remove. Of course the oats will come up and grow very rapidly, but do not pull them up, but take the scissors and cut them off.

I also root a great many plants in water, and have good luck with them. If you place a bit of charcoal in the water it will keep it sweet. I find there is much to learn if you would have success with flowers.

would have success with flowers.

Mary L. Warren.

Kennebec Co., Me., Feb. 18, 1909.

Gladiolus.—I have about forty different kinds of Gladiolus, but no dwarf ones. My Gladiolus bed is a thing of beauty for six weeks each summer. They are in all shades and colors, and are so easily grown. I always save my little bulblets and plant them in a row as close together as possible. By the second year quite a number are large enough to bloom. I gather the small bulbs as soon as the tops look a little yellow, often two or three weeks before I do the large ones, and in that way save many that were lost by later gathering.

H. S.

Jefferson Co., Pa., Feb., 1909.

Nicotianas.— Two years ago I had several plants of the Nicotiana affinis, and planted two of the Sanderae beside them. The next year quite a number of plants came up. When they bloomed some were a bright pink, some pale pink, and some with just a tint of pink. None were as dark as the Sanderae of the year before, but they had the fragrance of the Affinis. A bunch of Cosmos came up with them, and with it for foliage they were indeed beautiful.

Mrs. B. S. R.

Cosmos.—I never had any success with Cosmos, and thought I could never raise any early enough to bloom before frost, until a kind exchange friend sent me some seeds of an early variety. And such plants as I hadsome with very large, snow-white flowers, also a lovely shade of pink. They are worth cultivating, if only for their beautiful foliage.

Kennebec Co., Me. Mrs. Mary L. Warren.

I use it in bouquet work.

Armstrong Co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1909.

TUBEROSES AND TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

MONG my many summer flowers, I am charmed by the beautiful blooms of fhe

Tuberoses and Tuberous Begonias. One Tuberose produced a flower-stalk forty-one inches tall. and crowned with thirty-two buds and blossoms, blooming many days, and brightening many a heart and home by fragrance, and waxlike beauty.

ous Begonias are without fragrance, ever-fascinating are the blossoms, so majestic and stately, blooming from early summer until late fall. The novelty attend-

While the Tuber-



TUBEROSE.

ing development from bud to bloom is ever a

fascinating pleasure. The many colors, white, pink, red, yellow, salmon, etc., both single and double, furnish a scope for the most fastidious tastes.

They are of easy culture either in pots or partially shaded beds, thriving in a compost of rotted sods, manure and sand, well drained. Plant with concave end up, allowing it to protrude above the soil; water

TTBEROUS BEGONIA. moderately.

They neither toil nor spin, but careless grow, Yet see how warm they blush, how bright they glow

What regal vestments can with them compare! What king so shining! or what queen so fair. Martha L. Taylor.

Wyoming Co., Pa., Oct. 22, 1908.

Greenery.-I find many people seem to be at a loss to find suitable green stuff when arranging flowers. If they would plant Moss-Curled Parsley, they would have one of the most beautiful beds or borders of green. Some of the stems will be eight to ten inches long. I also use the feathery leaves of Carrot, Yarrow, and a kind of herbaceous Spirea, the name of which I never knew. The leaves are somewhat like those of wild Yarrow, and in June several bare, smooth stems spring up, at the top of which is a bunch of feathery white single blossoms, slightly tinged with pink. The roots are tuberous. Will the Editor kindly name this for me?

Adella F. Veazie. Knox Co., Me. [Ans.-It is probably Spirea Filipendula.-Ed.]

ABOUT GLADIOLUS.

LADIOLUS are very easily grown and very showy if planted along side of a picket fence. Here the plants sheltered from heavy winds, and bloom for a long time. They should be planted deeply, and in good soil. One can keep them over, and add to the collection new sorts from year to year. At the north the bulbs should be lifted before the ground freezes, the tops cut off, and after drying, store in a dry, frost-proof cellar or room. They are easily kept, and can be planted out quite early in the spring. The little bulblets that come around the bulbs, can also be kept over and planted in the spring to increase the stock.

L. C. Wilcox. Sullivan Co., Pa.



Perennials.-Don't fail to plant a few perennials each year. If you cannot afford many at a time, get two good ones each spring. Layer all the low shoots, and plant some in groups. Spireas are fine in masses. One perennial plant will soon fill a large bed by dividing, and the blooms are finer than when left undivided. Snowballs root easily by layering. They grow so tall one can only grow them in numbers where there is plenty of room. Most farmers have odd corners near the house unsightly with weeds or rubbish; try filling these with shrubbery and note the difference. Hardy shrubs should be found on every farm in abundance. Farmer's wives get away from home seldom, therefore it is more essential to make that home a place of rest and beauty.

Boulder, Col.

Calendula .- A few years ago I pur-

chased a packet of Calendula or Cape Marigolds, and sowed the seeds in ordinary garden soil. They grew rapidly, and were soon covered with double, bright orange flowers. Since the first time, I have



never had to sow any seeds, as they self-sow their own seeds. At the present time, Dec. 24, my garden is a mass of their cheerful L. E. H. orange flowers.

Douglas Co., Oregon, Dec. 24, 1908.

OUR WILD FLOWERS.

N the February number of the "Magazine" I notice a letter from one of our floral friends decrying the taking of our wild flowers from their native haunts. But to my mind there is no surer way to perpetuate these flowers than to try to bring them into civilization. Then by taking seeds, we can scatter them in the favorable parts of the woodland and waste places, and thus repopulate the land with these gems of nature. By taking more pains we might start the seedlings in the garden, and transplant them to their natural environment.

Around the larger towns there are tracts of woodland and pasture right in the path of progress that are tenanted by our choicest floral friends which seem to be crying to us to save them, as they see this car of Juggernaut—Progress—bearing down upon them. I



have in mind some woodlands like this within the limits of Detroit, that I had hoped might have been turned into public parks, but it was decreed otherwise. I saw a beautiful Turk's-Cap Lily growing on these grounds, with Helenium and other stately neighbors. A large building stands where

wild rose. building stands where they grew. Not far away I came across a wild Rose-bush bearing the largest flowers I ever saw of that species. I picked a bouquet of them to make a pastel study, and thought that later I would transplant the bush to our garden; but when I went for it, a cement walk covered the site where the fair blooms had smiled to the passer-by.

On the shore of Lake Erie, just south of Buffalo, N. Y., there existed up to a few years ago, a tract of woods and swamp-land that was inhabited by some of the rarer wild flowers, but I presume no one thought to save any of them, as the sight is now covered by the

great plant of the Lackawanna Iron & Steel

Company.

So we might go on giving instance after instance where our wild flowers had to succumb to man's industry and improvement: and it behooves all who love these old acquaintances to make an effort to forestall the extinction of these fair friends. Not far from my home is a piece of woods that no doubt will be the site of a fine residence section in a year or so. Here grows the beautiful Canada Lily; New England Asters, with flowers two and a half inches across; Coreopsis tripteris, some eight feet high; hordes of hardy Sunflowers; the pretty wild Yam and Bittersweet vines; an abundance of Sassafras and Spice bush; several beautiful species of Fern; Dogwood and flowering Thorns; the aromatic Wild Ginger, Spikenard and Sarsaparilla; the showy blue and cardinal Lobelia; Smilacina; Meadow-rue; blue Gerardia; rare Orchids, and a hundred other kinds of plant life-all flourishing. One could but wish that they might all be saved to embelish the earth with their beauty.

In my exchange replies I note how many write me from out West who once lived in the East and are longing for the sight of these dear, familiar faces, which, if we do not cherish and give place in our gardens may vanish from the face of the earth.

Ulysses R. Perrine.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6, 1909.

[Note.—Many of the wild flowers are preserved in botanic gardens, and many in parks and grounds set apart for Nature's products. At Niagara Falls, New York, the Island woods abound with native trees, and a wonderful variety of native flowers. A visit to that enchanting place in the spring, is a feast for the naturalist and poet. But for the preservation of wild flowers, the amateur's garden can hardly be recommended, for there is generally no heir to the garden who will appreciate or care for the plants when the one who stocked it and cared for it passes away, and the plants are then liable to pass away also. The gathering of native flower seeds, and the propagation and culture of plants from them should be encouraged, however, as the better we become acquainted with these flowers the more will we appreciate and care for them. They deserve and should receive our careful attention.—Ed.]

RED SPIDER.

ED SPIDERS will never bother your flowers if they are kept in a room properly moist. Moisture is the red spider's particular aversion. The only thing

that will route them when once they are on your plants is water applied frequently and freely to all parts of the leaves and stems, especially the under side. A little soap in the water will also help in his demise. I always have a piece of heavy



pasteboard cut to fit around the plant right over the dirt, then the plant is placed over a couple of slats resting on the top of a wash tub or a candy pail. I fill this with a sudsy water and turn the plant upside-down in it, allowing the pot to rest on the slats. Have the water as warm as you think the plant will possibly bear; leave in the water from three to six hours, and repeat every day for a week or ten days, and the spiders will be gone to return no more, if you keep conditions right.

Mrs. J. M. S.

Whitman Co., Wash., Jan. 5, 1909.

Perennial Cosmos. — This is also called "Persian Insect Powder Plant." It blooms in the spring from plants which have been grown from seeds the year before. It has prettily divided foliage and the flowers are very attractive. The plants are not very difficult to grow from seeds, which can be sown any time in spring. It is well worth growing by anyone who grows perennial plants.

Mary L. Mollett.

Wayne Co., W. Va., Feb. 4, 1909.



CURE

To Everyone who suffers with Catarrh. Deafness, Head Noises or Ear Diseases. I will send absolutely free a Course of My Absorption Remedies with 2 Splendid Instruments for

No matter how long you have suffered, what form of Catarrh you have, or who has pronounced your case incurable, I want you to accept this offer and let me send you a course of my remarkable absorption treatment to prove how easily and quickly it will cure you. I have devoted 28 years to the study

and treatment of Catarrh and Deafness and know positively they can be cured.

Don't hesitate to accept this offer. I stand all the cost, prescribe and prepare the medicines, send them with my two splendid instruments, made especially for their use, and place the whole treatment in your hands absolutely free for you to use 15 days.

Just write me, describe your case fully and the treatment will be sent you promptly. Unless you are satisfied to continue after 15 days' use, you pay me not one cent.

Dearness and Head Noises Gured

These diseases are generally caused by Catarrh. And my Treatment, I believe, will cure every case, unless the ear drum has become too badly injured. My absorption remedies act particularly on the glands, blood vessels and nerves of the ear drum and middle ear, dissolving the disease deposits, absorbing them and leaving the ear drums and membranes normal and healthy. There is then nothing to prevent the perfect restoration of hearing. Right in your own home you can use this treatment as effectively as any doctor could administer it and I don't ask you a cent to try the full treatment for 15 days.

Since I originated my famous absorption treatment 18 years ago I have treated a hundred thousand patients and have seen it bring to pass some wonderful cures. I have cured Catarrh after it had eaten out and destroyed half the bones of the nose-I have healed Chronic Sores of the nose of 20 years' standing. I have absorbed all manner of thickened membranes, cured Deaf-

ness of as long as 40 years' standing, stopped Noises in the Head after they had resisted every other treatment and driven the sufferer almost crazy. My treatment is making similar cures every day—stopping dropping in the throat, hawking and spitting, Chronic Cough and Sore Throat. What it has done for others it will do for you.

I want to give you the benefit of my 28 years of experience. I want you to know that the treacherous, dangerous scourge, Catarrh can be eradicated. I want to prove this to you at my own expense. Won't you let me? Just fill out the accompanying coupon and send to me with a full description of your case.

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Dear Doctor: I accept your generous offer. Please send me your Absorption Treatment for 15 days' free trial on my case which I de-scribe on attached sheet.

Name

THEY SHALL BE SATISFIED.

How good it is that in God's love To Him come rich and poor to-day, Assured that they'll be satisfied; For none are empty turned away.

St.Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1909. Albert Vassar.

EASTER GREETINGS.

Let Lilies now unfurl their bloom,
And leave their green-walled prison; For on this day, so long ago, We learn "The Lord hath risen".

When Mary hastened to the tomb, Her loved One there to see, The Lord had gone, and left this word, "I'm with you-follow me".

Then let the waxen Lilies swing, For empty is the Savior's tomb; And let angelic music ring, Now that He's risen—above to reign.

Geauga Co., O., Feb. 18, 1909.

Ima.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—The fall of 1907 I bought a lot of bulbs—Tulips, Hyacinths and Nar-Building a new house and seeing to walks, it took so much time I just couldn't get those bulbs in the ground. Finally, in desperation, I placed them temporarily in a wheelbarrow rut, in hard, yellow clay, then they were forgotten, and trampled to death by workmen. Last spring they bravely pushed their heads out of that clay sepulcher and were a marvel of beauty. Just before this Christmas I was making a number of beds and setting out a couple hundred more bulbs, when I came to think of those poor things—I dug them up, and lo! there were four and five of them where but one was before, and all getting ready to sprout—and mind you, no nourishment but that hard, yellow clay, and it was packed so hard they could scarcely breathe.

Hamilton Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1909.

Mr. Park:-I find many women who say they love flowers, but when they are asked to buy seeds they "can't afford it". These same women always have money for theatres and confectionery. I wonder why? I suppose I am a real crank on the subject of flowers, for when I can no longer raise them I can't imagine life worth living. And yet I seldom pick a blossom, except for other people. I'd rather run out to the garden a dozen times or so every day, and see them growing on the plant. They last longer too, if left on the plant.

Knox Co., Me. Adella F. Veazie. Knox Co., Me.

Lychnis Flos cuculi.-Wayne Steffey, of Berks county, Pa., sends a dried pressed specimen of this plant, with the following note:

Mr. Park:—I enclose you flowers of some old-fashioned perennial plant, for the botanical name. I wish to ask, also, if there are other colors of same. This plant is to be seen now everywhere in bloom. I have known the plant from childhood, but without a name.

The common name is Ragged Robin. is a member of the Pink family. The flowers are pink and red, varying somewhat in shade. The single-flowered kind is easily grown from seeds, and is a hardy perennial. The double-flowered is increased by division.—Ed.

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NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1905. Messrs, Kirtland Bros. &C. GENTEMEN: I had with me on my recent Furopean trip one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent concealed. Your Solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the Telescope. Yours truly, L. S. HENRY.

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EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Mothers' Day .- A Missouri subscriber sends the Editor a clipping about observing the second Sunday in May as "Mothers' Day. It was first observed last year, and will be again honored this year. Those who have a mother living can visit her or write to her on that day, and those whose mother has "gone before", can dec-orate with flowers the little mound that marks her last resting place. I mention this to comply with the wishes of a number of my friends.

Men Wanted Quickly By Big Chicago to distribute catalogues, advertise, etc. \$25.00 a week \$60.00 expense allowance first month. No experience required. GLOBE ASSOCIATION, 226 WABASH BLDG., CHICAGO

PLANT PESTS IN CALIFORNIA

On Pelargoniums.-Many of choicest Pelargoniums are killed by a little wriggling "worm" at the base of the leaf. It is covered by a light web, and when loosened hangs by a single thread. It is greenish in color, and does not seem to grow large—sometimes half a pin's length, but generally a quarter pin's length. What is its name, and what the remedy for it?

On Zonale Geraniums.-A white fly an eighth of an inch long comes out of the Zonale Geraniums in the evening and flies around. What is its name and remedy? It is said that these insects are spreading to the East. Geo. (San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 8, 1908. Geo. Coffee.

Dahlias and Geraniums. — Mr. Park:—I wish to say a few words of commendation of your flower seeds, the Dahlias, especially. I got ten cents' worth of these last spring, and now have a bed in full bloom of the most gorgeous Double

Dahlias I ever sawjust seven plants, but all different. My sister-in-law also sent away for Dahlia seeds (to another house) and raised seven plants from twenty cents' worth of seeds, and not one amounted to



anything. The Gera-niums from your seeds also turned out fine, and I have now nineteen fine large plants ready for winter blooming. You may expect another order from me in the spring. A very well satisfied customer.

Salem, Ore., Oct. 20, 1908. Mrs. H. Walker.

Note.—I can supply finest Double Dahlia seeds, mixed colors, for 10 cents; and finest Zonale Geraniums, mixed, for 3 cents per packet. Now is the time to plant these seeds.—Geo. W. Park, La Park, Pa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have taken your Magazine only one year, but like it so well I send a renewal for another year. I am an old lady nearly 66 years, but love my flowers so well! I have a nice Oleander tree over three years old that has never bloomed, also a fine Amaryllis two years that does not bloom. How should I treat them?

Mrs. J. M. Terry.

Sumner Co., Kans., Mar. 16, 1909.

Ans.-The Oleander delights in a very sandy soil, and a bright, warm situation. It should be given a season of rest every year. * * * The Amarylis bed out in deep, rich soil in summer, where it will be slightly shaded. In the fall take where it will be slightly shaded. In the fall take it up, dry off, and set in a cool place in the cellar till January, then pot it; water sparingly at first, till the buds show, then increase the water supply. The Amaryllis can be dried off in the pot, if preferred, but it is generally less trouble to bed it out and lift in autumn, as suggested.—Ed.]

Geraniums from Seeds.-Mr.Park: -I got a package of seeds of Zonale Geranium from you last spring, and raised 17 plants which were a foot high by September, and bloomed nicely. All my neighber, bors thought them wonderful.

Mary F. Gann. Rockingham Co., N. C., Jan. 30, 1909.

Geranium Frenk.—R. B. Waldren, of Minnesota, has a Geranium that produces clusters of a half dozen buds, and from the center of each cluster a little leafy branch pushes out. The query is "What is the cause of this curious growth, and if these branches were rooted would they make blooming plants?" The growth is simply a freak, and would hardly be desirable except as a curiosity. To start these odd branches and determine whether they would reproduce, is an experiment for the owner to try.

If you read our advertisement in the March issue, say so on a postal and we will send you free a picture of the largest business building on earth. Empire Glove Company.





In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscularandinflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were ter-

ribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No 466 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsance. Above statement true.-Pub.

For \$1 Learn to Play Piano,

Organ, Mandolin, Guitar or Violin in 24 HOURS, as easy as A.B.C. Sample lesson and charts FREE, Write National School of Music, Box 24, Sedalia, Mo.

SOUVENIR POST CARDS FREE
Ten beautiful birthday and best wishes cards for ten
cents. Two beautiful cards FREE if you send as the
name of your post card dealer.
ART NOVELTY CO., Dept. 8, Sta. G., NEW YORK, N. Y

DARN! DARN!

No more of that dreaded darning that your mother used to do.

MOTHER'S FAVORITE DARNER

attached to any sewing machine will darn anything from an infant's stocking to table-linens and fine lace curtains, a thousand times better and quicker than could be done by hand, Price 50c. Pays for itself in an hour's work. You've got to have one get it now!

TITUS DARNER CO., 140 Liberty St., N.Y. Agents' Circulars Free.

VENTRILOQUISM TAUCHT FREE To introduce our mammoth catalog of tricks and novelties we will send the \$50 Secret of Ventriloquism Free to all who send 4c to help pay post-age and advertising. DRAKE MAGIC CO., Dept. 31, 1941 Harrlson St., Chicago.

ABETES CURED. For particulars
FULLY DESCRIBE your C. COVEY, R. F. D. No. 5, Lansing, Mich.

Set MAGIC TRICK CARDS for 2 Just to Introduce our of thicks we will send you a set of Trick Cards with full secret directions for only 20. With these cards you can change eights to tens or acce, red cards to black, spades to bearts or clubs, etc., just as you desire, and no one can detectit. DRAKE TRICK CO., Dept. 45, 1941 HarrisonSt., Chlesgo.

15 EMBOSSED FLOWER POST CARDS 10 EMBOSSED FLOWER POST CARDS 10 EMBOSSED FLOWER POST CARDS 10 EMBLES, Tulips, Pansles, Sweet Peas, Lities, Violete, etc., no (we alke, sallnice) volored and finished in beauth it six motre With biglilustrated watalog for only 10c. SILK GARD CO., Dent. 39, 1941 Barrison Sc. OBICAGO

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR CURED.

A Lady Subscriber Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.

One of our lady sub-cribers asks us to announce that she will teil free to any reader of this magazine how to secure permanent relief from all traces of superfluous hair by the same means that cured her, after every other known remedy had failed. She states that the means used is harmless, simple and painless, and makes the electric needle entirely unnecessary. She will send, entirely free, full particulars to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results, privately at home. All she asks is a 2-cent stamp for reply, Address, Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 334-E, Custom House, Providence, R, I.

CANCER

Cured by Absorption

CANCERS come from a Blood Poison. The only permanent cure is by drawing and absorbing the Poisons from the system. Operations and plasters only remove the symptoms. Cancer absorbents eradicate the poisons from the system. They are harmless and painess and adapted for home use. Adopted by physicians. Hundreds have been cured. Send for free Book on Cancer.

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OP I OF Morphine Habit ITERALEU. Free trial. Cases where other remedies have failed, specially desired. Confidential. DR. R. G. CONTRELL, Successor to HARRIS INSTITUTE Room 553, No. 400 W. 23d St., New York.

LADIES FREE! I will furnish your home beautifully if you will let me. I sell groceries, soaps, etc. I manufacture. Don't send me a penny. Just write for my beautiful catalogue with Special Club Offer. C. Henry Papworth. Mgr. Papworth Co., 511 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Universal Letter Writer, FREE to unmarried people. On love, court-ship, etc. Particulars. H. A. Horton, Dept. F. Tekonsha, Mich.

reduced by a simple remedy—Sample Box, etc., mailed free to any address. Hall Chem. Co., Dept. 510, St. Louis, Mo.

EASTER Post Cards
Heavy Embosed. Actually worth 30c, Big Illustrated Catalog free
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WANTED! Persons to sell our floral wall mottoes, size 12x16 in. with Scripture texts. Send 25c silver for 3 lovely samples and wholesale price list. Fast sellers, 200 per cent to agents.

A. WELDER & SON, Charlevoix, Mich.



FREE We will send you this beautiful GOLD PLATED RING absolutely Free if you will send us the names of five of your neighbors and 10c to pay sostage, etc. DAVIS BROS., Dopix 107 CHICAGO

Fine Post Cards Cheap.

No. 2 Quality 25 for 15c. No. 4 Quality 25 for 25c. No. 6 Quality 25 for 35c. No. 1 Quality 25 for 10c. No. 3 Quality 25 for 20c. No. 5 Quality 25 for 30c.

Consist of flowers, Pretty Children, Landscapes, Embossed Gold & Silver finish Gold background, etc. No rubbish—You get exactly what you pay for, but you get only good cards. J.D. WENDELL, Dept. 229-72 Canal St., Chicago.

Fine art cards beautifully colored. Flowers, Landscapes, Pretty Girls, Love Sets, Birthday and other choice cards. All different. No comics. The kind that sell for 3c to 5c each. Large illustrated catalog showing 2500 latest cards at lowest prices—FREE. HOMER GEORGE CO., Dept. 13 CHICAGO.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 10 years old and live on a farm. I love Sweet Peas, Pansies, Nasturtiums, and all flowers. We have a great many yard flowers, and also many house flowers. I should like to exchange post-cards with other little girls. Blanche L. Roadcap.

Richmond, Mo., R. F. D. No. 8, Feb. 6, 1909.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 13, and live in northern Minnesota. I love flowers, birds and cats. Our cats catch only sparrows, and it would be a good riddance if all were dead. More birds are killed by boys and men than by cats. Would it not be a good plan to try the tin can scheme on the men and boys who shoot the birds for fun.

Ethel Bedard. Northcote, Minn., Jan. 13, 1909.

[ANS.—Enforcing the law is good enough for men and boys who kill birds. A few fines will effectually cure them of the habit. Or, report them to the game warden. If he does his duty the nuisance will soon cease.—Park.]

ANNA ROBUSTA, a grandfoliage Canna. Grows six to eight feet high. Massive bronzy red leaves and spikes of scallet bloom. Makes a forgeous bed. Fine roots 10 cents each, 75 cts. per dozen, 3 dozen, enough for a big hed, only \$1.50.

Choice Varieties FLOWER SEEDS

Write Quick! Just think-we will give you free not one, but all ten packages of

these favorite flowers free. phg. Astors, finest, mixed
1 phg. Pansy, Royal Show
1 pkg. Pinks, finest mixed
1 pkg. Poppy, double, mixed.
1 pkg. Heliotrope Glant, mixed
1 pkg. Petunia Giant, mixed
1 pkg. Phlox, large, flowering
1 pkg. Callispsis, all colors, mixed
1 pkg. Verbena, mammoth, mixed
1 pkg. Alyssum, sweet, fragrant

THE WORLD'S

MOST POPULAR **FLOWERS**

OUR OFFER: Send only 25 cents for a to Successful Farming, the great farm magazine, and we will s nd you at once these ten packages of Flower Seeds, absolutely free and postpaid.

This is positively the most liberal offer ever made by any n wspaper. We are publishing one of the best farm papers in America and we want you to know it. We know if you will read Successful Farming for one year you will want it always. This is why we are making you such a liberal offer. Thousands will take advantage of this big offer. We may not have enough seeds to fill all the orders, so send quick, right now, and we will send the seeds and tell you how you can get five beautiful rose bushes free. SUCCESSFUL FARMING, Dept. 421, Des Moines, Iowa.



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Kerosene Oil. A light five times
as bright at half cost. Saves money.
Light is mellow and soft. No odor or
noise. Saves eyes. Agents Wanted. Sells
fast. Big money saver for public,
money maker for you.
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JUST OUT Low priced, 3-lb Mop; turn crank to wring; hands keep clean. Women all buy; 150 per cent to Agents; exclusive territory given; catalog free. U.S. MOP CO. 518 Main St., Leipsic, O. UST OUT

25 FLOWER POST CARDS ONLY 10c. New designs—very handsome, sure to please you Roses, Tulips, Carnations, etc., try a package. You will want more. J. D. Wendell, Dept. 231-72 Canal St., Chicago.

Free! Free! Free!



Catarra

TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER IN CONNECTION WITH MY VAPORIZER.

CATARRH is a very treacherous and unpleasant disease. In addition it is a very difficult matter to find a cure for it. Lotions, salves alone applied to the nose cannot cure. Systematic, local and constitutional remedies are necessary.

MY TREATMENT has been a great success. I have used it in my practice as a Catarrh Specialist for 20 years and I know positively that it is the surest, safest, quickest cure in the world for Catarrh.

TO PROVE this to you-to demit of it, to familiarize you with
my method and to enable you
to feel the healing, soothing effect of my medicines,
I will send you one
month's medicines
Free.



It is a fair and square offer and exceptionally liberal. It obligates you in no way or compels you to spend any money. Just write a letter or postal card and say that you have Catarrh. I will immediately show you how you can get a month's medicines Free. I will prove to you that Catarrh is easy to cure with my treatment. It will clean out the head, nose, throat. It will clean out the Catarrh poison from your stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys. It will make you healthy and strong.

Accept this offer today. It will only take a minute's time to write to me and it will be time well spent. Remember that it makes no difference how long you have been afflicted, no matter what remedies and treatments you have already tried, my treatment will not disappoint you. It is a sure cure and to demonstrate it, I will send you one month's medicines Free in connection with my Vaporizer.

100,000 PEOPLE HAVE ACCEPTED MY FREE OFFER---I WANT YOU TO ACCEPT IT AND TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT

If any member of your family has Catarrh, write to me without fail. If your neighbors or friends are afflicted, I want to reach them. As they may not see this offer, I am going to ask you to tell them about it or show them this paper so they can write to me. I am sure they will appreciate your kindness and I will consider it a favor as well. Address.

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, 508 FLINN BLDG., DES MOINES, IOWA.



ARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is the oldest and most popular journal of its class in the world. It was founded by Geo. W. Park in 1871, and has been edited and published regularly by him ever since, a period of 38 years. Since that early day dozens of such publications have been born and died, but PARK's has gradually advanced, and today is stronger and better than it has ever been before. It has done much toward bringing about the present enthusiastic interest in floriculture and the home beautiful, and it inspires refinement, taste and a love for the beauties of Nature in whatever home it enters. It

is thus a faithful missionary, helping to uplift and ennoble humanity, and leading the mind from Nature to Nature's God, thus doing its part in beautifying the earth and making life worth living. This being true, no better missicnary work can be done than to introduce the Magazine into new homes, and encourage the culture and influence of flowers by disseminating choice seeds. Will you not, then, kind reader, get up a club for the Magazine on the following terms?



CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

Aster, Finest Double. many colors mixed; fine autumn flower. Chrysanthemum, Annual.

Finest mixed colors

Finest mixed colors

Larkspur, Giant Stock:flowered, superb, mixed colors.

Nasturtium. Giant Climbing,
fragrant, finest special mixture.

Punsy, New Parisian, compact,
vigorous; tancy colors mixed.

Pepper, Ornamental; Twentyfive different kinds mixed

Pilox, Plain and Fringed; all
colors in special mixture

Ponsy, Delicate double flowers

Poppy, Delicate, double flowers

of richest colors mixed.

Stock, Ten Weeks' Double Dwarf
German; special mixture.

Sweet Pea, New large flowered,

finest mixed colors

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS

Beet, Detroit Dark Red, smooth, tender, sweet, Turnip-shaped. Cabbage. Select Early Jersey Wakefield, earliest kind grown.

Cabbage. Excelsior Late Flat Dutch, sweet, tender: best late. Onion, Extra Early Flat Red, Excellent fine grained onion

Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson; variety of late introduction.

Parsnip, Improved Guernsey.

best Parsnip grown.

Cucumber, Early White Spine;
fine for slicing or pickling.

Radish. Choice mixture, Early,

Medium and Late. Tomato, Earliana, earliest and

best Tomato grown.

Turnip, Purple Top White Globe,
Surpasses all others in quality.

FOR 15 CENTS you will get the Magazine a year and either of the above collections of seeds you ask for; or for 25 cents you will get the Magazine a year and both collections. Tell your friends and get up a club, If you will send me four subscriptions at either 15 cts, or both, I will credit you to the Magazine a year for yourself, and send you both collections as offered.

For a Club of Ten Subscribers! A club of ten subscribers can be secured in any community without trouble. If you see your neighbors secured in any community w thout trouble. If you see your neighbors at once almost every one will subscribe as soon as asked. Often 20 or 30 or more names are readily secured by a very little effort. Just try it! You will thus be doing your friends a tavor and helping yourself as well.

SPECIAL CLUB OFFER—I have been fortunate in securing at a bar portation of beautiful, unincture Swiss Clocks, similar in construction and appearance to the Swiss Cuckco Clocks. These are good, well-made time-keepers, run by weights, needing no key, and are all ready to hang upon the wall and start. They are real Swiss clocks, imported, and not the cheap imitation sometimes offered by devers. I will mail you one of these for a club of ten subscribers at either 15 cents each, or 25 cents each as above offered. Any boy or girl could readily secure such a club, and get the clock for their bed room. It cannot fail to please you, and will be admired by all your friends. Now, may I not hear from you and receive a good, big club this month? Clock alone mailed for \$1.00.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Penn'a.



CULTURE OF MUSHROOMS.

USHROOMS are grown in beds in cellar or in shed, the former prefer-able. The temperature should be from 53° to 60°, and the bed must be boxed over, if the heat is not sufficient, so as to retain that from the manure. Keep the bed as dark as possible. Avoid severe changes of temperature. The air should be constantly moist, and not rapidly ventilated. Fresh horse manure should be used, always including the straw, or bedding. Pile it up in a heap and water it well, but avoid drenching. In four or five days fork it over, and in about ten days fork it over again. Eight or ten days later the temperature will begin to fall, and the manure is ready to make into beds. Do this stirring before placing in the cellar. The bed may be flat or ridged, and eight or ten inches deep. One-fourth part loam may be mixed with the manure, and the compost should be moist not wet. The temperature will be too high at first, but when it falls to 70° or 75° break the brick spawn into pieces two inches square, 10 or 12 pieces to each brick, and insert these pieces two inches deep, a foot apart in the bed, then compress till moderately firm. Avoid watering for several weeks, unless necessary, then apply by surface spraying. In about two weeks cover the bed with a fine porous loam, barely moist. Subsequently, if watered, simply sprinkle to prevent drying

When the mushrooms begin to appear sprinkle lightly once or twice a week, or as often as needed. Avoid drenching. Make sprinklings just after the mushrooms

have been gathered.

Four Causes of Failure. - 1. The use of poor spawn. 2. Spawning at a temperature too high. 3. The use of too much water at time of spawning or later. 4. Unfavorable temperature during the growing period.



FRESH MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Finest imported, sure to grow and give satisfaction. 20 cts. per lb, by mail, prepaid. 8 press not prepaid. \$1.00. 8 lbs. by ex-

Geo. W. Park, LaPark, Pa-

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Right in a locality where people are making big success raising fruit, berries, truck, vegetables, poultry and squabs. Fertile soil, pure water, good roads. Healthful, mild climate puts produce early in market for fancy prices. 2 mainline railroads; fine shipping facilities to Atlantic City, Philadelphia and New York markets. Large river and large manufacturing town nearby. Title insured. Write for booklet.

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Practical Invention for Those Who Are Deaf or Partially Deaf - May Now Tested in Your Own Some. Now be

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home 'This is unusually important news for the deaf for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for every one. This new invention (U S Patent No 763 575 ren ders unnecessary such clumsy unsightly and frequently harmful derives at turnstate harm.



Electrophone in use—less conspicuous than eye glasses

vices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the and which, the instant applied, magnifies the sound waves in such manner as to cause an astonishing in-

crease in the clearness of all sounds. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so constantly and electric ally exercises the vital parts of the ear that us ually the natural UN AIDED hearing itself is gradually restored.

Prominent Business Man's Opinion.

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO Chicago pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfac-tory, Being small in size and great in hearing qual tites make it PREFERABLE TO ANY I HAVE TRIED, and I believe I have tried all of them I can recommend it to all persons who have dejective hear ing.—M. W. HOYT Wholesale Grocer Michigan Ave.

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Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of
our personal home test offer and list of prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially
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STOLI ELECTROPHONE CO., 1713 Istewart Eleg., 7th Floor, theago
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All the Old Methods of securing beau All the Old Methods of securing beau ty and a Perfect complexion are re-placed by the RUBBER COMPLEXION BULB. It prevents and removes wrin-thes, pimples, blackheads, fleshworms, makes skin soft, smooth and white. A single amplication produces, remarks, makes skin soft, smooth and white. A single application produces remarkable results. The speed with which it clears the complexion is almost beyond belief Also used for developing the bust or other hollow places. No woman who owns one of these wonderful devices need have any further fear of wrinkles or blackheads. The regular price is 50c. To introduce our catalogue of specialties we will send the Bulb with full directions for only TRIRTY-FIVE cents, postage paid. You caunot afford to miss this bargain.

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Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at Last PARALYSIS

CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS Does it. Write for Proof. Advice Free. Dr. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia.



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This splendid assortment includes beautifully embossed floral and birthday cards, views, battleships, land-capes, birds, forget-me-nots, pretty girls and many others. Many of these cards are sold everywhere at 2



for 5c and some for 5c each.
Entire lot of 60 cards together with our big bargain postcard catalogue for 20c postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address

DAVIS BROTHERS, Postcard Dept. D 50, Chicago



A GARDEN OF ROSES



In order to introduce The Housewife, the best of women's magazines, into new homes we will send it on Trial all the rest of this year for 35 cents together with Six Guaranteed Ever-Bloom-

ing Roses, all fine strong plants, sure to bloom and give satisfaction. They are as follows:

THE BRIDE

An Ivory-White Rose. This is undoubtedly the finest white Rose ever offered to the public. It is a Rose that supplies a long-felt want. A few of the white ever-blooming Roses now in commerce have beautiful double flowers, but none of them compare with the Bride in the size and shape of buds and half-expanded flowers.

STAR OF LYON

A Profusely Blooming Rose. This magnificent Tea Rose is a rich golden yellow; a strong, healthy and vigorous grower, immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. The flowers are very deep, rich and full, excellent substance, very sweet. Surely one of the very best and most beautiful yellow Tea Roses for general planting ever introduced. Remarkably hardy, both as to heat and cold, frequently standing the Winters uninjured in open ground without protection and blooming nicely through all the hottest part of the Summer.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT

A Hardy Ever-Blooming Rose. In a single season small plants will grow fifteen to twenty-five feet, producing cluster after cluster of finest formed flowers. They are distinct, large, round, full and durable, with beautifully imbricated petals, and deliciously sweet. The color effect is magnificent ivory-white, shading to a silvery-rose, large cluster of flowers are produced throughout the season.

MAMAN COCHET

A Delightfully Fragrant Rose. The growth is vigorous, with red, healthy foliage. The extra large flowers are produced on long stems, are very double, and the buds and half-expanded flowers are simply exquisite in their graceful form, delicate color and rich fragrance. The color is deep rose-pink, the inner side of the petals silvery-gray. The Maman Cochet is generally conceded the ideal Rose for Garden culture.

THE BRIDESMAID

An Incomparable Rose. The most popular pink Tea Rose. Thousands of this variety are grown every year for cut-flowers, and it is also very desirable for Summer bedding. It is a delightful shade of bright pink, very fine flowering and easily grown. The Bridesmaid is sold in flower stores more than any other flower.

SCARLET BEDDER

A Splendid Hardy Rose. This is, without doubt, the very best of all red Roses for bedding. It can be planted anywhere, being entirely hardy. Flowers are large size, fiery scarlet, a color rarely seen in Roses. Planted everywhere on account of its color and freedom of bloom. The size of the flowers and the brilliant coloring are marvelous and it blooms all through the season in profusion.

These Six Handsome, Hardy, Well-Rooted Plants are grown especially for us and are carefully packed and sent postpaid, by mail, direct from the greenhouses in Ohio. They are not common plants but are guaranteed true to name and color and to be satisfactory or many properties. factory or money refunded.

THE HOUSEWIFE HAS NO PEER AS A FIRST CLASS MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME

and numbers among its contributors many of the foremost writers of the day. It is Bright, Cheerful, Original, Practical and Timely. The stories are clever and pleasing; the fashions simple and sensible; the Mother's Hour, helpful; the Kitchen Page, a delight; while other departments, Fancy Work, Social Circle, The Garden, and others are among the best. The Housewife's Editorial Page is alone worth ten times the cost of a subscription. You will be delighted with it! We will send The Housewife all the rest of this year, with the above described Collection of Six Roses for only 35 cts. Remit by P.O. Order or registered letter. Postage stamps accepted.

Address THE HOUSEWIFE, 52 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—I do not know when I first began taking your little Magazine, but I shall continue taking it, for there is no other floral periodical I like so well. I keep and bind the numbers for reference, and often re-read them.

I am very fond of flowers, but find some sorts more easily grown than others, and



more free from insects. First, for bedding the Petunia can hardly be surpassed. There are so many lovely shades and markings, and the plants continue to bloom until after hard frosts. The flowers are showy, and have a perfume that is pleasant. Double ones makelovely

For a fine autumn bed, I can recommend the Double Asters.

grown from seeds, easily transplanted, and make a gorgeous display when in full bloom. If not started too early in the spring, the plants will not come into bloom until the Aster beetle is gone, and then the flowers develope beautifully. I have had them in bloom when all other flowers were frozen.



Double Aster.

They will endure as much frost as late garden Chrysanthemums. These two flowers I think are the most satisfactory for the busy farmes's wife. L. C. Wilcox. Sullivan Co., Pa., Feb. 2, 1909.

[I heartily agree with this correspondent's recommendation of Petunias and Asters. I believe as an all-round flower for both house and garden the Petunia stands unsurpassed. It will grow in a stands unsurpassed. It will grow in the Petunia stands unsurpassed. It will grow in the Petunia stands unsurpassed. any soil or sunny exposure, will endure drought, frost and noisture, and will bloom freely and continuously. The dwarf small-flowered sorts are especially valuable for pots in a sunny window in winter. Under such conditions they can dow in winter. Under steen conditions they be depended upon for a fine display. The Asters of the original Hohenzollern class cannot be excelled for late autumn blooming. They are realcelled for late autumn blooming. They are really more than a rival for the old-fashioned Chrysanthemums, considered the queen of the garden after the coming of severe frosts. Try them.

LADIES Do you belong to a Soap Club? If you do why don't you become a Manager of one? I have a very Special Offer to make you if you will just write me personally. Answer anyway. I think I can get you to become a member or start a club. I want a million managers. C. Henry Papworth. Mgr. Papworth Co., 511 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.



ife=Size REE



We want to give you this beautiful Life-size Doll—she is 27 in. tall—and you need not spend a cent of your mouey to get her. Let us tell you more about this charming little lady. She cannot be broken, has cheeks like pink roses, and with her big brown eyes and lips that look as if they wanted to be kissed, you will love her as soon as you see her. She is so big and fat you will have to put her to bed in your crib, and dress her in your outgrown clothes; she won't break, loose her eyes or snarl her hair. (She cannot be bought at the store.)
All you have to do to earn this
prize is to get some friend to subscribe to THE WELCOME GUEST One
FREE
THE WELCOME GUEST, Dept. 99. Portland, Me.

25 Post Cards 10c

Brand new and very choice selection Your
name and Greetings in gold or silver. Beaufull clouder.

Nocomics. The kind that retail 3 to 5 cents each. All sent postpaid with catalog and premium list. Agents wanted.

SOUVENIR CARD CO., 213 Lucas Bidg., CHICAGO.

Flower Post Gards and our large Bargain list all fragments and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated as a stated and our large Bargain list all fragments are stated Daisies, Chrysanthemums, Forget-me-nots, Violets, etc., 25 FOR 10C F. HERMAN & CO., Dept. 86, Caxton Bldg., CHICAGO.



2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Friese, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and premium Articless. Sample album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 centstamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, GHIO.

MODEL CO., 72B Canal St. Chicago

50 FINE FLOWER CARDS 18c. Pink Roses, Red Roses, Poppies, Carnations, Wild Roses Tiger Lilles, Tulips, etc., Satisfaction guaranteed. J.D. Wendell, Dept. 228-72 Canal St., Chicago.

25 FLOWER POST CARDS 10° Roses Pansies

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Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cat-aracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp for Free Trial Bottle.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost

watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble write me today. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 3292, Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that he restread many almost blind to sight. dy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

THE RIGHT REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST \$2.50 WORTH—FREE



Don't be disfig-ured by an ugly goitre on your neck. It can be cured. Let me send you a good liberal sample of my great remedy for a trial in your own case. The own case. The sample will quickly relieve the chok-ing and other distressing symptoms and it often re-duces the goitre one to two inches. Don't hesitate be-

cause of former disappointments, for the sample alone will convince you that a true remedy has been found. Write for the sample treatment today and let it speak for itself. Address, W. Thompson Bobo. 47 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Mich



WE GOLD OR TINSE your name and greetings on FREE

and send you the finest, newest and best assortment of 25 Post Cards for 10c Your money back if not satisfied. Agents wanted. LUCAS & CO., 803 Lucas Bidg., Chicago

If you are afflicted with pies in any form write for a FREE trial treatment of Infallible Pile Tablets, and you will ever bless the day you read this.
Infallible Tablet Co., Dept. 75 Marshall, Mich.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:-I wish to praise your dear little Magazine. Marima takes it, and we are all more than pleased with it. I am 10 years old and live on a farm, going 1½ miles to school. I have for pets, a canary, six white rabbits and a dog. Mamma keeps flowers and I help her, for I love her very much. Harlan Eckroy. her very much.

Schuyler Co. Ill.

Schuyler Co. III.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl 11 years old,
I have a little cat named Bryan. We had one
named Taft, and he ran away from home. We
have another that was the mother of all. I have
some bulbs that we bought that are very pretty.
Farmington, N.Mex., Feb. 9, 1909. M.Butler.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 12 years old, live on a farm, and go to a country school. I get your Magazine, and like it very much. Alma Clous. Bedford Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1909.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl, 12 years old, and live on a farm. My two sisters and I make a flower-bed every spring. My favorite flowers are Sweet Peas, Roses and wild flowers.

S. Naomi Clark.

Richland Centre, Pa. Feb. 10, 1909.

Dear Mr. Park:—We dearly love to get your Magazine each month. We live in the country and like it better than in the city. I am a little



Ella and Lillian.

girl of 10 years, with brown hair and brown eyes. I have a little sister named Ella. She is very cute. We have a telephone and think it very useful.

Lillian Vick.

Cheyenne Co., Neb., Feb. 23, 1909.

Dear Mr Park:—Mamma has taken your Magazine for a great many years, and I always look for its coming. I am 9 years old, and in the fifth grade at school. My favorite flowers are Pansies and Lady Slippers. Here is some of my poetry:

There's lots of time for lots of things, Though time, 'tis said, has wing There's always time to gladly find Ways of being sweet and kind; There's always time to freely share Smiles of goodness everywhere.

Clara DuBois.

Buffalo Co., Wis., Feb. 19, 1909.

Dear Mr. Park:-Mamma is renewing for the Magazine, and I will write you a letter. I am eight years old, and have ten dolls. We have three horses I like to ride. I have twin sisters and a brother. Your friend,

Mary W. Rice. Carter Co., Ky.

Dear Mr. Park:—I love your Floral Magazine, and will tell about my flowers. I am seven years old, and have seven flowers, and a little flower bed, tco. I am very fond of flowers. My mother has a nice Boston Fern and a nice big Cactus. The Cactus was full of flowers this year. My mother has other plants that are handsome.

Master Leslie Crist. Master Leslie Crist.

Montgomery, New York, Feb. 7, 1909.

Dear Mr. Park:-Here comes a stranger to join pour happy band. I am 13 years old and am learning to play the piano. Mamma takes your Magazine, and I like to read it. I am to graduate at school this winter. I would like to exchange post cards with girls of my age.

Eva Roadcap.

Richmond, Mo., R. F. D. No. 8, Feb. 6, 1909.

LADIES -YOU CAN MAKE MONEY IF you will work for me. I need you well. Sit right down now and write me personally for my Special Offer to Club Managers. C. Henry Papworth, Mgr. Papworth Co., 511 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

THE CALL.

"Wake up, pretty flowers," Cried the Crocus in glee; "It is lovely this morning, Just the weather for me.

"You may shiver a little, When you push through the snow, And see the clouds flying, And hear the winds blow.

"And see the old maple Still rocking, to keep Her own little leaflets All soundly asleep.

"But brave little flowers Are early awake, And out in the sunshine Their toilet to make.

"Now put on your dresses, And bonnets of blue; There's a little girl watching This morning for you."

S. Minerva Boyce. Wash. Co., Vt.

MOTHER SWEET.

Sweet Mother I am weary, Of life's endeavor now, Your boy still needs you, deary, To soothe his troubled brow; Again beside you kneeling
He would in faith repeat
His evening prayer, concealing
No thought, O Mother sweet.

Sweet Mother in the gloaming I am your truant still, And tired now of roaming call your name-until I feel you drawing nearer, And hear your passing feet; On earth there is no dearer Than you, my Mother sweet.

Sweet Mother I am yearning
For you and home once more;
Your wayward son returning
Will seek the open door,
And hope to find you waiting
As in the past, to greet
The one who, self berating,
Still loves you, Mother sweet. Waverly, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1909. Ruth Raymond.

SPRING FLOWERS.

We're only modest little flowers That through the winter sleep, But Springtime opens wide our eyes, And then our friends we greet.

Our names are—oh, so many,— Like sands that skirt the sea, And we are glad—so glad, you know, Once more to be set free.

We've hid, oh yes, for many weeks, In meadow, wood and field, But now we don our colors bright, And perfumes sweet we yield. Jeff. Co., Ky., Feb. 6, 1909. Mrs. F. M. H.

IN ALABAMA.

The mocking birds are singing Their happy songs of love, The flowers from earth are springing In meadow, field and grove.

Beyond the hills is peeping
The moon with laughing face,
And from their winter-sleeping The frogs sing oft apace.

The Oak and Pine and Willow
Their boughs they gladly cling,
With moss so grey and mellow To welcome joyous spring. Ascension Parish, La.

J. P. B.

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Mail this coupon today to Dr. Van Vleck Co., 491 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Return post will bring the \$1 Package on Trial.

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NES or any LIVER DISEASE Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address C. E. COVEY, R. F. D. 5, Lansing, Mich.

CURED NO CURE NO PAY-IN Other words you do not pay our small professional fee until oured and satisfied. German-Americas institute, 266 Wainut St., Kansas City, Mo.

CATS AND BIRDS.

Mr. Park:—I have been a reader of your Magazine for two years, and enjoy it. But I object to killing the cats as suggested in its columns, because they kill birds. I think if a cat is properly cared for it will not kill birds. I find it so at our house. I love cats, and I love birds. I feed the birds during the winter by tying ears of corn on the cherry tree, not more than ten feet from our kitchen door. The birds become quite tame, but our cats pay no attention to them. Yes, our cats, like our children, are just as we raise them. But what are we to do with the men and boys who shoot the innocent birds? If they do not know better, they ought. Such hunters should not be better, they ought. Such hunters should not be allowed to hunt. God gave us the birds not only to destroy the garden pests, but to make this world more cheerful and happy. Why should they be ruthlessly destroyed? Let us try to inculate a spirit of kindness in our children towards insects, birds, cats, and all living creatures. If this spirit prevailed, the world would be more beautiful, and animate life of every form would be more happy and enjoyable.

Mrs. Ely Friendline. Ashland Co., O., Feb. 5, 1909.



The birdless song We hear all night long.

[Note.—There are cats and cats. Some belong to a bird-killing family, and it is just as natural for them to kill birds, as it is for a child to eat when hungry. The old saying "Blood will tell", is generally true. The best way to protect the birds is to get rid of the bird-killing cats as soon as their fault is known. As to keeping cats, we know that they increase seven-fold every year, and if a check was not put upon this increase we would soon have so many that all the mice, rats, birds and chickens to be found would not supply feed enough for them. The birds have enemies without number, but if the cat has an enemy I do not know it. I am fond of a nice sleek cat that is not found sneaking through the orchard, along the fences, and among the shrubbery in search of birds, but I detest the bird-cat, and have no use for it.

In conversation with an intelligent lady recently she said "I have a lovely big Angora cat, as white as snow, and a fine pet, but she will kill birds, and I cannot break her of it. I love the birds, but cannot bear to part with the cat. We used to have so many song-birds among the trees in our back lot, but she is such a hunter that they are all gone now, and if a robin or cat-bird chances to come and build in the trees she soon gets them, for she climbs and hunts every nook and branch for the nests. It is not worth while to get rid of her now, for she has destroyed all the birds that once built near our house. But she is so beautiful and large and intelligent I do not care to part with her". "My dear Madam," said I, "if that beautiful white An-Note.-There are cats and cats. Some belong to a

large and intelligent I do not care to part with her".
"My dear Madam," said I, "if that beautiful white Angora cat were mine, I would give it a five-minute bath in the pond. A cat that has murdered so many birds

on the point. A cat that has muruered so many blus does not deserve life."

As to bird-killing boys and men, I have repeatedly given the remedy. Simply enforce the bird-laws and let them pay their fines. Law is a grand educator, and the payment of \$5.00 or more for each offence will be found an effectual cure.—Ed.]

Trial. If it cures send \$1; if not, don't.

Give express office National Chemical
Company, 781 Ohio Ave., Sidney, 0.

WE PAY \$96 A MONTH SAL

y and stock powders; nev BIGLER COMPANY, X364, SPRINGFIELD,

CHILDREN OF THE WOODS.

As I strolled up the mountain side at Mt. Gretna with my camera last summer, I came upon a little hut in the woods, with three little girls about six, eight and ten years of age, standing near, as shown in the picture. Here they live with their father, who works in a saw-mill all day. Their mother has been dead two or three years. The children were neat and clean, and I learned that they do their own washing and housekeeping. A glance in the one window showed us a shining black stove and bright kettle. They play in the woods by themselves, and



when met away from the hut they will run and hide like little wild animals. Their father will not allow them to talk to anyone. It was with the greatest difficulty that I learned from the oldest girl that her name was Mary Williams. They are children of the woods, and their summer pleasure is to play along the fern-lined stream, swinging in the wild grape-vines, gathering the native flowers and hearing and watching the birds and squirrels and insects that live ering the native nowers and nearing and watching the birds and squirrels and insects that live near their mountain home. Should not the little Magazine boys and girls feel thankful for their comfortable homes, with father and mother to care for them, when they think of the hardship and loneliness of these poor children, Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 6, 1909. M. J. L.

IN REAL MONEY to every lady who answers this advertisement, says she is answers this advertisement, says she is a member of a Soap Club, and will act as Secretary of a Papworth Club and send us the names of nine other ladies who will become members. This \$5.00 is payable in CASH to the Secretary or Manager of the club. Write for further particulars and FREE catalogue, Popworth Co., 511 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse. N. Y.

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as high as 5 cts, each. They also include 6 beautiful embossed floral cards with your name gold tinseled, and many others. No comics. We are making this great offer to introduce our bargain catalogue which we send with the cards. We will also tell you how you can earn beautiful presents and cash commissions by taking orders for us. Write today as this offer will not last long. Address DAVIS BROS., Postcard Dept. F-54, ChiCAGO, ILL.

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Sign and mail this coupon to Magic Foot Draft Co., Dept. 491, Jackson, Mich.

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FREDERICK DYER, Corresponding Sec'y.

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ARE YOU A. CLUB MANAGER or would you become a Club Manager? If you are, or will, just sit right down and write me personally. I have a SPECIAL OFFER for you. C. Henry Papworth, Mgr. Papworth Co., 511 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Flower Folks:-Your letters have been read and enjoyed by me all through the year which is ended this month. And I wish to thank you all for the help and encouragement you have given me. Many of you seem like old friends. I have been a reader of the Magazine for more than twenty-five years, and many of the writers I have learned to love.

Don't make the mistake I did, sisters, when you cover your Roses up for winter. Last December I covered my Roses over with dead grass which had been harrowed off the lawn when we were getting it ready to sow the grass seeds. Then a board to sow the grass seeds. Then a board frame was placed around the bed, and the tops covered over with boards. A space was left at each end for free circulation of air. I had bought fifteen of the finest Hardy Roses, and was looking forward to a great sight of pleasure from them the next summer. This spring when I uncov-ered the bed, the ground-mice had barked everyone from the ground up. Everyone died but Frau Karl Druschki. This one is all that is claimed for it. The growth is luxuriant, and the flower is the finest thing in a white Rose I ever saw. The full open flower is as large as Paul Neyron, with petals that look like they were cut from wax. And there is no Rose more exquisitely beautiful than this in the halfopen form. American Beauty, La France, John Hopper and General Jacquimont. are also fine.

Ima, I agree with all you say about Cyclamen. They are so easy to care for, and respond so quickly with their wealth of bloom. Last winter I had a crimson one in bloom, and found that one flower stayed open for over five weeks.

Auntie Clover. Ft. Recovery, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1908.

I have a new simple home cure for rupture that anyone can use without operation, pain, danger or loss of time; and I want you to use it at my expense. I am not trying to sell you a truss but offer you a cure that stays cured and ends all truss-wearing, rupture-suffering and danger of strangulation forever.

Send no money. Mark location of rupture on diagram, answer questions, mail to me and begin your cure at once.



Dr. W. S. RICE. 519 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.

Age Cause of Rupture!

Name

FREE Dollar Bottle Vitaline

Dr. Rainey says: "My scientific formula of Vitaline is the sure cure for the diseases and symptoms mentioned below—it's the most certain of all and there is no doubt about this. Vitaline tablets are just the treatment so many are looking for, what they should have and must have to be made strong, vigorous and healthy. It makes no difference how weak you are nor how long you have had your trouble, Vitaline will easily overcome it—it will not fail nor disappoint you."

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HEART WEAKNESS—Fluttering, Skipping, Palpita-tion, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Short Breath, Weak, Sinking, Cold or Dizzy Spells, Swelling, Rheumatism, Throbbing in Excitement or Exertion.

CATARRH—Hawking, Spitting, Nose Running Watery or Yellowish Matter, or Stopped Up, Sneezing, Dull Headache, Coughing, Deafness; Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels may be Catarrh.

BLOOD TROUBLES.—General Debility, Paleness, Tunn, Weak, Run-Down, Nervous, Rash, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, Chilly or Feverish, Loss of Flesh and Strength.

Dr. Rainey Medicine Co., Dept. 80, 152 Lake St., Chicago. I enclose four cents postage. Send at once by mail in plain package \$1.00 bottle Vitaline Tablets on trial, and if it proves satisfactory I will send you \$1.00, otherwise I will pay you nothing.

Name-

Address

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Dear Mr. Park:—I take your Magazine and appreciate it very much. I always look forward to its coming with more interest each month, and its coming with more interest each month, and when it comes I read it from beginning to end, then pass it to my friends. By so doing they are led to appreciate its value, and the next thing they subscribe. I think the exchange column is grand.

Mrs. J. T. Snider. Jewell, Ga., Dec. 29, 1908.

Dear Mr. Park:—Your little paper is invaluable to flower lovers. I only wish that I had known of it years ago. I don't see how I grew flowers without it.

Miss H. S.

Jeff. Co., Pa., Feb. 1909.

Mr. Park: - Your valuable little paper receives a warm welcome here, and we would not be without it for anything. We have taken it for fifteen years.

Millwood, Man. Mrs. H. V. Bailey.

Primroses.-Mr. Park:-I wish to tell you of my success with a 3-cent packet of Chinese Primroses. Of all the Primroses I ever saw, these are the finest. I raised six plants, and have five colors, beautiful lavender, lovely pink, lilac, white and fawn, and the flowers are the size of a 50-cent piece. One plant has double flowers. piece, One plant has double and one Though tedious to raise, they repay one Huttie Hittle. richly in their glory. He Rossburg, O., Jan. 22, 1909.

Petunias .- Mr. Park: - My Petunias raised from one five-cent packet of your seeds are beauties. I cannot tell which are the prettiest, double or single. Some are of mammouth size. Mrs. J. J. Butts. Grand Ledge, Mich.



Just send name, address and four cents postage stamps to get the bottle to you-that all you have to do to receive a dollar bottle of Vitaline tablets. We want nothing for them until you can say with a glad heart that you have at last found the right medicine. Pay us no money until you are satisfied and willing, and it's all left to your judgement and say-so, which we abide by - that's the understanding.

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you after an examination of your urine. I can recommend him as an honest and skillful specialist." GEO. N. WRIGHT, Burgettstown, Pa.

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Of recent years the skill of the best propagators has been turned to the improvement of the "Queen of the Flowers," and many wonderful new varieties of roses have been produced. The ones we offer are among the most desirable of these improved varieties. Not one of them is less than a prize among roses, and taken altogether they form a collection to delight the heart of every lover of roses. We send out only plants that are well rooted and ready to grow immediately. ately when they are set in the earth.

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we will send these six rose plants, grown on their own roots, of the choicest and most desirable varieties, in all the beautiful colors described, to every one who sends 20 cents in silver or stamps for a year's subscription to THE GENTLEWOMAN, The Woman's National Monthly, and 10 cents extra to pay for packing and transportation charges on the roses. Understand 30 cents is all that is required to secure this rare collection of the finest varieties of roses with a year's subscription to the best magazine of its class published anywhere. lished anywhere.

Send your order NOW while you have the opportunity and the roses will be sent to you carefully packed by an expert and fully prepaid. Each plant is guaranteed to be healthy and to produce an abundance of beautiful blooms. If the rose plants are not wanted at once they will be sent out at the best planting time in the locality for which they are desired.

Understand clearly: 20 cents in silver or stamps with 10 cents additional to pay for packing and transportation charges (30 cents in all), will bring you the six rose plants of the exquisite varieties named above and the magazine for one full year.

"THE GENTLEWOMAN" is a unique floral magazine; there is nothing else like it in the magazine world; it not only tells how to grow flowers, but gives all manner of beautiful stories, poems and other articles about the romance, history and the influence of flowers on the lives of human beings. It has a circulation of 500,000. The offer made above is to give you the chance to enjoy this magazine and take advantage of the cash offers that are regularly open to its subscribers.

Sign your full name and addresss when you send the money for the roses and the year's subscription to THE GENTLEWOMAN, the National Monthly.

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MARRIAGE ABOUT YOUR LUCKY DAYS ABOUT FAMILY MATTERS

Shakespeare says, "The stars above us govern our conditions." The Shepherds were guided by a star to the birthplace of our Savious. The twelve Disciples were each born under a different star. We are each born under a star which guides us. Do You Know Where Your Star is Guiding You!

If not, it is very important that you should know, and I can give you this knowledge without cost. I will send you a horoscope pointing out what the future may have in store for you, warn you against evil influences, what to avoid and what opportunities to take advantage of. The advice and information given will probably assist you in many ways and perhaps mark the turning point in your career and may bring you success, health, happiness, fame and popularity in both business and social life.

Wite me to-day telling me whether you are married or single, telling me the place you were born, also give the date of your birth and year and I will immediately send you FREE an astrological delineation which I believe will contain remarkable and valuable information about yourself. WRITE INMEDIATELY and inclose 2-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing the horoscope and I will send it to you promptly FREE OF CHARGE.

EXALIED MYSTIC, No. 97, 627 West 43d St., New York City.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Dear Mr. Park:-I love all animals and birds as perhaps few of your readers do. I have seven cats but they are well fed and do not bother birds. A starving cat will kill a bird, but that is natural. But why do not your bird-lovers give more attention to the boy with a gun, if so eager to protect the birds.

"Ima" speaks of a cat's skin making "lovely furs". Ah, it isn't then so bad to wear the skins of animals for show and style, as to wear the skins of birds? Why is it not just as bad, low and degrading to wear skins of animals for style as skins and wings of birds? I would no more wear the skin of a cat for ornament, than the skin of a bird. It would be hypocritical.

So "chickens were not meant to kill and eat"?

"chickens were not meant to kill and eat"? Well then were cattle and sheep? Isn't it just as bad to use one as the other? If cattle and sheep were not used for food, upon what would half of the people subsist? Please answer these ques-tions.—Mary E.Humphreys. Albany,O.,Oct.6 1908

-Statistics show that nearly a score of little song-birds of England have become extinct because of the enemies that come with the present order of "civilization", and of those that still live, their numbers are fewer every year. I saw and heard but few birds in Europe the past summer. Evidently they do not have the number nor the variety that we have. Only the hardier, like the English Sparrow, are increasing. The others are disappearing. I regret that the trend is the same in this country. I recall the days of childhood, when Bob White could be heard calling from every fence-row, the barn swallow appeared in great numbers at every barn, and the meadow larks trilled a medley from their little nests among the meadow grass and flowers. But where are they today? Ah, song-birds of England have become extinct because of a medley from their little nests among the meadow grass and flowers. But where are they today? Ah, they are gradually passing away. A few centuries more and many of the sweet songsters, we now know, will be known only in books and museums. The great surplus of worthless, starving cats are a source of depletion; the heartless use of the gun by boys and men, and the hardships of changed conditions—all have their effect. The sporting spirit fostered recently by men in high official life has had a bad tendency upon the rising generation, and never before in our history have we had such thirst for the blood of the poor little birds and animals of our dear native land. birds and animals of our dear native land.

birds and animals of our dear native land.

As to animal food, the greater part of the world's population subsist upon cereals, and are quite as healthy—even more so, than those who live largely upon flesh. My personal opinion is that the human race would be in much better health if meat were cut out of the bill of fare. It was not thought necessary for the children of Israel as they journeyed through the desert, and when they clamored for it, and got it, it proved a great curse, for we are told that "the Lord smote the people with a very great plague". We are told also, by Divine Authority that before the flood, when people lived to be a thousand years old, they were not allowed to eat meat. That privilege came only after the great flood. But this is foreign to the subject of the Magazine, and I do not care to discuss it further. In the interest of our gardens and farms, subject of the Magazine, and I do not care to discuss it further. In the interest of our gardens and farms, however, I would urge, as before, reducing the great number of worthless, starving, bird-killing cats; the prosecution by law of bird-killing boys and men; and the fostering in every way, the lives and the increase of the dear little songsters that add so much of cheer and happiness to country life, and are ever alert destroying pests among the trees, plants and shrubs that shade and beautify the landscape and our homes. Ed shade and beautify the landscape and our homes. - Ed.

QUESTIONS:

Palms and Begonias .- Will someone who has experience with Palms and Begonias in the living room, give us full particulars about their treatment?—Mrs. Brown, N. H.

Camphor Plant.—Who can tell me anything about the old Camphor Plant? It is hardy, and when once planted it will live for years. It bears a blue flower in autumn. I have not seen bears a blue flower in autumn. I ha it for forty years.—Mrs. Derr, Okla.

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A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 120 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

WHINKLES

SCRANTON WOMAN MAKES REMARK-ABLE DISCOVERY THAT PROVES TO BE A GREAT AID TO BEAUTY

Broad Minded and Liberal, She Offers to Give Particulars to All Who Write Absolutely Free



Della Ellison, of Scranton, Pa., seems to be the woman whose name shall go down in history as the discoverer of the true secret of beauty. For centuries past women have realized that wrinkles not only made them look much older than they were, but were also the destroyer of their beauty, and with ceaseless efforts they have sought to stay the hand of time, which robbed them of this most valuable charm.

Knowing that the homely woman with deep lines and furrows must fight an unequal battle with her younger and better looking sister, many resorted to annoying and even dangerous experiments trying to regain their former youthful appearance. This new discovery, however, will do away with all these rash measures, as the treatment is harmless and simple. It is said that aside from banishing wrinkles in from one to three nights it is a great aid to beauty, making the skin soft and velvety and beautifying the complexion. Many who have followed Miss Ellison's advice look from five to twenty years younger, and judging by the number of replies she is receiving daily, people are not slow at taking advantage of her generous offer.

It comes as a surprise that the discovery should be made by a modest little woman in Scranton when our large cities are full of beauty doctors and specialists who have sought in vain for a treatment that would turn back the clock of time and place the imprint of youth on the fast-fleet-ing footsteps of age, but far more surprising is

the fact that she is to remain where she is.
In speaking of the discovery she said, "Yes, I know there would be many advantages in my going to some of the large cities, but I have made arrangements to give particulars of my treatment Free to all who write me, so that the women in every city and town may have the benefits of

in every city and town my discovery."

This statement shows that she is both broadminded and generous, and all who wish to can ish their wrinkles and improve their complexions. Her address is:

Therefore, the property of the complexion of the com should write her at once. Her address is: DELLA ELLISON, 583 Burr Bldg., Scianton, &a.

Just state that you wish particulars of her discovery and she will send them in sealed envelope free of charge.

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lieved their case hopeless.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park and Readers of Floral Magazine:—Each month in reading this interesting and instructive little Magazine I note there are many who have flower seeds and bulbs to exchange, and I doubt not but there are some who would gladly give some of their spare seeds to patients at the Leper Asylum here. Many of them are ardent lovers of flowers, and have their flower gardens, but as yet with very limited variety.

I shall be pleased to receive on their behalf such seeds, bulbs, etc. as are mailable, and with Mr. Park's assent, to acknowledge contributions through his Magazine, both of readers and any friends whom they may induce to send seeds. Packages should be addressed: H. V. Garland, Superintendent Palo Seco Leper Asylum, Palo Seco, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama. Jan. 29, 1909. H. V. Garland.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have a kind neighbor who enjoys raising flowers. She sent me a curiosity the other day—a blossom from a German Ivy. She was tending her plants one day, when she noticed some buds, and was surprised, as she never knew it to bloom before. The blossom was yellow, in small, brush-like clusters, and very fragrant. Is it not a rare instance for them to blossom? Mrs. Mary L. Warren.

Mr. Park:- The old-fashioned lavender Lilac spreads so rapidly that I dislike the plants in the yard. Husband has a large clump of it near the mill, which he is very proud of, though, being in a public place, passers-by may help themselves to the flowers. I delight in growing shrubbery, as they take so much care of themselves, and grow more beautiful every year. I have always grown a great many Dahlias, and at one time had eighty varieties.
Mrs. Frank Yates.

Oakland Co., Mich., Feb. 8, 1909.

Mr. Park: —I have just been reading your February Magazine, and I enjoy it very much. I just want to tell you what we have for flowers blooming at this time. First, there is the Camellia, of which there are many hundreds of trees in our city, all in full bloom. They are a grand sight. Then, there is in my own yard, the Daphne, Roses, Calla Lily, Violets, Pansies, Daffodils, Verbenas and Geraniums. Our fruit trees will seen he blooming and see fruit trees will soon be blooming, and so will the wild flowers, although we have had an unusually cold winter. Mrs.A.A.J. Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1909.

Health, Strength and Beauty

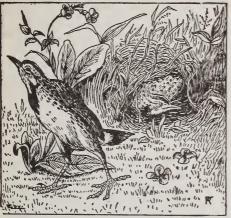
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CHILDREN'S LETTERS.

Dear Mr. Park:-I am a little girl 13 years old. I love birds very much, and here is a picture of the Meadow Lark. My favorite flowers are Sweet Peas, Pansies and Roses. I have a house plant named Aloe Variegata. I have had it four years.



It is very pretty. I have eight plymouth rocks and white hens. One of them is named Speckle; and I have a big rooster, too, of the same color. His name is Bryan. I like some wild flowers, too, I have had the Aloe so long that I would not know what to do if it should die.

Monmouth, Me. Helen N. Warren.

My Dear Boys and Girls:—I offer a little clock for a club of ten subscribers at 15

cents each, and each subscriber gets the Magazine a year and ten packets of Flower or Vegetable Seeds described on another page. I would like every little boy and girl who reads this to have one of these little clocks, all their own. Why not get up a club this month, Why not get up a club this month, and let me send you one by mail. It will be all ready to hang on the wall and start going. You will be more than pleased with it, and everybody who sees it will admire it. It keeps good time. No key needed for winding. Who will send in clubs this month? Let me hear from all! Clock alone \$1.00. Editor.

Mr. Park:-I received the little clock yesterday. I began to be impatient, as a full week had nearl began to be impatient, as a full week had nearly elapsed since the order was sent. It was in
good condition and I adjusted the parts as directed. It was already wound, and I hung the
weight upon the hook at the end of the chain.
At first it would run only a few minutes at a
time; but I found this was because it was not ex-

was not exactly plumb, or perfectly flat against the wall. When this was corrected it jogged along all right and kept going. A little regulation may be necessary before it will keep the exact time promised. I give my experience, as others, findpromised. I give my experience, as others, finding it would not go at first might not realize that so small a clock would be so particular about adjustment. I was much pleased that it had white

hands and was so dainty in appearance. Miss L. Gildersleem. Brooklyn. N. Y., March 14, 1908.

Oh for the Cat-Killer!- Mr. Editor:-I will give you a list of what very bad cats do. Besides eating all the wild singing birds they enjoy high-priced canary birds, also young chickens, and hens eggs when they are 40 cents a dozen. We would have very few cats if only those that are perfect were saved when the cat-killer comes along. Oh, I wish he would hurry Cats, seat! sent out our way. Geauga Co., Ohio.



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ago my father who was himself a doctor, had a vicious cancer that was eating away his cancer that was eating away his life. The bestphysicians in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering, and after the cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here

given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with por-tions of his throat. Father fortunately discovered the great remedy that eured him. This was over forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since.

This same discovery has now cured thouse.

and he has never suffered a day since.

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EARN \$8 ADVERTISING OUR WASHING FLUID in your town with 100 samples, SEND 66. STAMPS and secure sets. A. W. SCOTT, COHOES, N. Y.

CATS, BIRDS, SQUIRRELS.

Mr. Park:—Being a shut-in, I always notice the birds. Several unwelcome cats came to our house. birds. Several unwelcome cats came to our nouse. It wasn't long until I missed the songs of the birds close to the house. I did not think of the cats until one day I saw a cat creeping along a limb of a tree, and watching, I saw it was trying to get a bird. I tapped on the window and the bird flew away. Not long after I saw a cat with a bird in its mouth. It made me so nervous! I knew then why I had missed the sweet bird-songs. I then why I had missed the sweet bird-songs. I hired a boy to get rid of the cats, but the beautiful red-birds that built in the cedar tree close to the house were gone. The next summer the birds came close to the house. A robin had her nest so close we could plainly see her sitting on her eggs. Oh, how I did enjoy the birds—so different from the snarlling cats! I know from observation that birds do a great deal more good than cats. As to mice and rats, there are many other ways to get rid of them, without keeping bird-eating cats. We have often thrown out nuts and crumbs for the birds in winter, and so many different kinds came for them; it was so nice to watch them! I have been a "shut-in" for 20 years. I can get out now in the nicest summer weather. In front of our house is a forest. Sometimes a squirrel will come in the yard and on the veranda. One day I come in the yard and on the veranda. One day I saw one licking a small stone under my window, I sprinkled salt over and around the stone, and watched. Presently it came back, and how it did seem to enjoy the salt. For two days it came to get its salt. We never frighten the birds or the squirrels, and they are our friends. If the ladies would only discard feathers from their hats, and they are prettier and more suitable. use flowers, which are prettier and more suitable for trimming, we would have more birds to sing and help make the world joyous, as God intended.

Mrs. Vinie Mahorney. Montgomery Co., Ind., Jan. 5, 1909.

A PROLIFIC CACTUS.

Dear Mr. Park:—I wish you could see the lovely blossom that is open on my Night Blooming Cereus plant. It opened last night, and now, eight o'clock in the morning, it doesn's show any signs of closing. There are fourteen buds to open tonight and to-morrow night. The plant is four years old, and in the summer had thirty-one blossoms open in one night. Wasn't that grand?

St.Petersburg,Fla. Mrs.G.T.Turner.

FEEDING WRENS.

Mr. Park:—When that big snow was on before Christmas, the little brown Wrens came down to our kitchen door to get crumbs. Some even came through under the door into the kitchen-often as many as three at one time. The birds build near our home. Ona Hawkins. Roane Co., W. Va., Jan. 13, 1909.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain-Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 104 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

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The scores of testimonials I furnish contain the names of many who will gladly write you remonally of their own experience. Many claim that my Mild Combination Treatment saved their lives. Write for my new book, "Cancer and its Cure," which is sent Fige together with large 125-page book of testimonials. If you want proof get these books. They tell you just what you should do.

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GOSSIP.

The English Sparrow.— The English Sparrow sometimes nips off pea blossoms and sparrow sometimes hips on pea blossoms and chips holes in beet leaves, as well as destroys seedling plants. This bird has not one redeeming quality, unless it is hardness. It is not in his voice or plumage. He is around every morning when I feed my hens to pick up all the grains of wheat he can, eating with the fowls.

Mrs. Samuel Read, Warren Co., N. J., May 11, 1908.

Bird Enemy .- One of the worst enemies of birds is the red squirrel or pine squirrel. A

lady in New Jersey writes:
"I have seen red squirrels run quickly to the tops of our tallest trees, seize and drag young birds from the nest, and despite pecks and screams from the parent birds, boldly kill and eat."

This describes the action of this impudent lit-

tle rodent, and those who love birds should not hesitate to eradicate it from their grounds.

Birds and Strawberries.—A lady writes that she has given up raising strawberries because of the depredation of birds. The little illustration will suggest an effectual remedy. Just

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 11 years old, and live on a farm. I have a doll named Fern, but no brothers or sisters, and Mamma and Papa play games with me. For pets I have a parrot, a calf, some chickens and a bantam hen.—Grace Fuller, Cazenovia, Wis.

Mr. Park: - I am nine years old and have two pet Bantams named Taft and Daisy. I also have nine Leghorn hens. I sold the eggs and am now subscribing for the Magazine and buying seeds. I like your Magazine fine. Pearl Snobarger.



Schuyler Co., Mo., February 9, 1909.



stretch a wire across the bed and attach the cat by a string and ring. A stuffed cat placed in the center of the patch will answer the same purpose. The cat can, in many ways, be made far more useful than at present.

Mr. Park:—I am 12 years old and enjoy reading the Children's Col-umn very much. I love all kinds of flowers, and my mother raises many every year. She has taken your Magazine for nine years. I wish some little girls would write to me. Emma Hartman. Reardon, Wash., R.1, Feb.14, 1909.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl of 10 years, and live on a big farm. Papa has 90 sheep and lots of other stock. We have a beautiful home, and raise lots of flowers. Mamma takes your Magazine and likes it - Nettie Hughes, Victor, Mo.

TOO TRUE.

We have careful words for the stranger, And a smile for the 'sometime' guest, But oft for our own the bitter tone, Though we love our own the best.

EXCHANGES.

Dahlia, Chrysanthemum, seeds of Aster and others for Roses, Ruit. Plant or Lilies. M.R. Berry, Carlisle, Ky. Ribbon grass, Pinks, Rudbeckia, Hollyhocks, etc for

House plants and bulbs. Adina Wood, Brookville, Ky.
Myosotis, Pansy, Pink native plants for Dahlias, Lily
of the Val., Gladiolus. Mrs. E. D. Redmon, Somerset, Col.

Golden Glow, Dahlias, Roses, Lilacs for Ferns, Phlox, Begonias, Oxalis, etc. S.M. Hagan, Chapeze, Ky. Fairy Lily, Iris, Cactus, Geraniums for Lilies, Roses, Begonias and Coleus. M. E. Lucas, Centre, Mo. R.D. 3.

Begonias and Coleus. M. E. Lucas, Centre, Mo. R.D. 3. Verbena and Canna seeds for Dahlias, Fuchsia, Blue Salvia or Nastur'ms. S.E. Harrlson, Simpsonville, S.C. Seeds of Weigelia, Spirea, etc., for others. Mrs. H.C. Glascock, Box 751, Medford, Oreg.

Chrysanthemums, Roses and seeds, for bulbs, seeds or plants. Mrs. I. W Hines, R. D. 4. Parsons, Kan.

Begonia, Calla and Tuberose for Cape Jasmine. Mrs. C. S. Aitken, 114 Millick St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Golden Glow and Chrysanthemum slips for house plants. Mrs. J. H. Bailey, Rough Creek, Va.

Gladiolus and seeds, for Spirea, Meadow Rue, Mertensia or Valeriana. E.E. Thompson, R. 6. Tiffin, Ohio. Seeds of Hollyhock, for seeds of Poppy and Lily of the Valley. Ralph L. Markle, Box 30, Ashton, N. Y.

Aster seeds, for valuable flower seeds. J. B. Whetstone, Box 187, Poland, Ohio.

Dahlias, Gladiolus, Golden Glow and seeds, for Fuchsia, Iris, etc. Write. C. S. Babcock, Westport, Mass.

Shasta Daisy, Gladiolus and seeds, for Golden Glow, etc. Write. Mrs. M. E. Watson, Box 94, Sunnyvale, Cal. Native Flowers, shrubs and vines, for Roses, Pæonies, etc. U. R. Perrine, Detroit, Mich., Gen. Del.

Amaryllis, plants and seeds, for shrubs or Lilies. Write. Mrs. G. A. Johnson, Box 1, Brantwood, Wis. Seeds and plants, for others. Write. Mrs. Dixie Robinson, R. 1, Galax, Va.

Begonias and flower seeds for other plants and seeds.
Edna Arnold, North Topeka Sta., Topeka, Kan. R. 4.
Yel. Iris.Helianthus Tuberosum, for seeds and bulbs.

Mrs. Mary L. Warren, R. 19, Monmouth, Me. Begonia slips, for Dew, or Wax plant slips. Mrs.Geo. C. Farmer, R. 3, B. 16, Virgilina, Va. Old Man Cactus in exchange. State what you want. Miss Fausta White, Hibbitts, O.

Cannas, Chrysanthemums and Violets, for Phlox, Geraniums or other Perennials.Mrs.L.Fair,Ithica,Tex. Honeysuckle, Jasmine, Narcissus, etc., for Pæonies, Lilies or Violets. Mrs. C. Autner, Moyock, N. C.

White Narcissus for Phlox, Bleeding heart, Delphinium or Digitalis. Hattie Arledge, Crockett, Tex. R.D.3. Ferns, Oxalis, Tuberose, Violets and Geraniums, for Maiden Hair Fern, etc. Emma Dumont, Oakville, Tex. Ferns, Pinks and Roses for Begonias, Geraniums, or Window Plants. Mollie Kidd, Rudy, Ark. Box 62.

Texas White Lily for Pæonies, Gladiolus, Lilies or Magnolia. Henrietta Grand, Saline, Tex. R. 5 B. 37. Chrysanthemums, Geraniums and Smilax for Iris.

Ollie Lenz, St. Augustine, Ill.
Amarylls, Gladiolus, Tuberose, Iris and Pæonies for
Lilies, etc. Mary Spaulding, Hawleyville, Iowa.

Hollyhock seeds for Pansies and Lilies of the Valley Ralph L. Markle, Aston, N. Y. Box 30.

Dorothy Perkins Rose, Iris, Dahlias, etc. for Columbine or choice plants. Mary Hakes, Hawleyville, Ia. Rhododendron, Golden Glow, etc. for Baby Rambler Rose or Dahlia. Mrs. B. Runnion, Walunt Run, N. C.

Crimson Dahlia for white, pink or yellow Dahlias, Roses or Lilies. Mrs. B. Sealrock, Enterprise, S. C. Flower seeds, bulbs and house plants for others. Mrs. Mattie Anderson, Meeker, Okla. Route 1.

Crimson Rambler Rose for white or yellow Everblooming Roses. Mrs. M. E. Denton, Robard, Ky. Gladiolus seeds for Meadow rue, Spirea Palmeto Valerian, etc. E.E.Thompson, Tiffin, Ohio. R. 6.

Valerian, etc. E.E.Thompson, Timn, Onio. R. b.
Cannas and Rose cuttings for Dahlias and pot
plants. Mrs. Theo Jackisch, Greensboro, Ala. R. 1.
Jonquils. Narcissus, Crepe Myrtle, Cannas, for Geraniums, or Ferns. W. Kirkpatrick, Verona, Miss. R. 1.

Seeds of Pansy, Sweet William, Poppy, Phlox for hardy Phlox, etc. Mrs. J.W.Redmond, Newcastle, Col. Plants, seeds or bulbs for plants seeds or bulbs.

Plants, seeds or bulbs for plants seeds or bulbs. Write. Chas. E. Parnell, Floral Park, N. Y. Golden Glow, Iris, Ferns, etc. for summer-flowering bulbs. Lilies, etc. Mrs.Mary Garver, Freeport, Pa. R.1.

Seeds of Poinciana, Poppy and Cactus for Chrysanthemums etc. M. A. Davis, Coyle, Okla. Box 17. Cape Jasmine and Hydrangea for Bouvardia and others. Write. Mrs.R.O.Cate, Chapel Hill,N.C. R.2.B.19

others. Write. Mrs.R.O.Cate, Chapel Hill, N.C. R.2.B.19
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Mrs. C. Evershed, Henly, Tex.
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Annual flower seeds for seeds of Poinciana, Soap plant or Cranberry. Mrs. S. E. Bemiller, Butler, O. B.10. Dahlias, Ferns, Violets, Chrysanthemums for Gladiolus, Fuchsia, Begonias, etc. Lily Bandy, Freeman, Ark.



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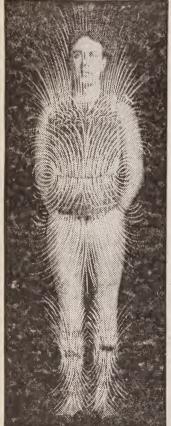
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